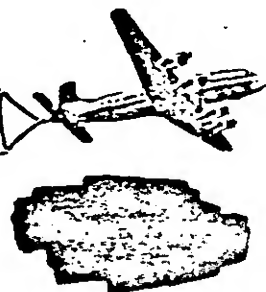


"14TH PENALTY IN AMERICA"
 Edited by Hugo Adam Bedau
 Saturday Anchor, 1964

controversial cases of Caryl
 Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,
 and Vanzetti...one of the rea-
 sons have become notorious
 the world is that in each in-
 stitutive injustice was committed.
 The importance of these cases
 standably enough, permitted
 to ride upon almost every dis-
 tinct capital punishment in
 a powerful emotions aroused
 reaching political and social
 issues of each case have usually
 controversy far beyond the
 capital punishment itself...

DEMAND FREEDOM NOW FOR MORTON SOBELL



Committee To Secure Justice ^{b 7d} For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

Morton Sobell
 Rose Sobell
 Jerome

June, 1964

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Dear Friend:

This June we are starting "Fly-Ins" for Morton Sobell -- a combination air and ground series of events to mobilize support for freeing an innocent man, my husband, Morton Sobell.

Beginning June 28, when millions are at the New York beaches, an airplane will fly along the beachfronts trailing the block-long message you see in miniature above. On the ground, crews of leaflet distributors will give the public material telling the story of my husband's case and the national and international support for his full pardon.

It will all be there: Morton Sobell's assertion of innocence of the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was convicted in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial; the facts on the fraud and perjury used against him by prosecutors, including Roy Cohn; the story of the Rosenbergs, who went to their deaths maintaining their innocence 11 years ago this June 19th.

We'll have our petitions there to sign. More than 5,000 Americans have already signed petitions for a Citizens' Full Pardon stating belief in Morton's innocence.

This is the end of Morton Sobell's 14th year of imprisonment. We ask you to be an "honorary pilot" for our "Fly-Ins" by sending as generous a contribution as you can. We need your help.

Sincerely yours,

Helen L. Sobell
 (Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. We need all New Yorkers for the pamphlet distributions. Please sign up.

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New York Post

FOUNDED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON IN 1801

SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1964

b7d

DEMAND FREEDOM NOW FOR MORTON SOBELL

FLY-INS FOR MORTON SOBELL

June 28, July 5, September 7

An airplane will fly along the N.Y. beach front to focus attention on the Sobell case. At the beaches pamphlets telling the facts will be distributed by volunteer "ground crews."

5,000 have signed petitions stating belief in Sobell's innocence and asking a FULL PARDON. Now in his 15th year of prison, Sobell was condemned to 30 years on a conspiracy to commit espionage charge in the trial with the Rosenbergs.

SOBELL IS INNOCENT, say Drs. Harold C. Urey, Linus Pauling, Martin Buber, Lord Bertrand Russell, Pablo Casals, and thousands more.

You can help. Write President Johnson asking Sobell's freedom. Send your financial contribution to the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, N.Y.C. AL 4-9983.

Among those who have urged Sobell's release on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander
 Dr. Gunther Anders
 David Andrews
 Roger Baldwin
 Rabbi J. S. Bass
 Carleton Beals
 Helen M. Beardsley
 Dr. John C. Bennett
 Leo Berman
 Rabbi Samuel Bernstein
 Robert Bolt
 Rabbi Balfour Brickner
 Dr. Martin Buber
 Dr. Edmond Cahn
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 Harold A. Cramfield
 Prof. Lloyd Donnell
 Rabbi Maurice B. Eisendrath
 Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
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 Rev. John E. Evans
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 Rev. Erwin A. Gaede
 Maxwell Geismar
 Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg
 Rabbi Israel Goldstein
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 Milton Mayer

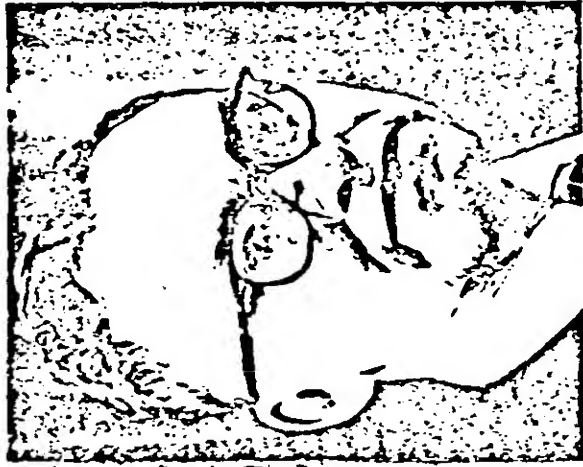
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 Prof. Fred Rodell
 Lord Bertrand Russell
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 Prof. Malcolm Sharp
 Dr. D. R. Sharpe
 Alan Sillitoe
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 Kenneth Tynan
 Dr. Harold C. Urey
 Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
 Rowland Watts
 Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
 Arnold Wesker
 Dr. Daniel Day Williams
 Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
 Belgian League for Rights for Man
 Christian Century
 The Nation Magazine
 The New Republic
 The New York Post
 The Progressive
 Social Action Commission of the
 Union of American Hebrew
 Congregations
 Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
 49 International Nuclear Scientists
 11 Swiss Parliamentarians
 Hawaii Local 142 ILWU
 representing 22,000 members
 Women's International League for

The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case

076

"Less than five months after the execution of the Rosenbergs, President Eisenhower commuted the death sentence of Tomoya Kawakita, convicted of treason for his torture of GIs in a Japanese POW camp. Recently Kawakita was freed and permitted to return to Japan. Douglas Chandler, too, convicted of treason for helping Nazis in Germany, has been freed. Why was the death sentence of the Rosenbergs not commuted, and why have I not been set free?"

Morton Sobell

[illegible]

The City of London, 10th of June 1666.
 I have received your letter of the 10th of June 1666, and
 in answer thereto I have directed the
 Surveyor of the City to take care that
 the same be done as you desire.
 I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 Wm. Brouncker.

[illegible]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Historians now call it the era of McCarthyism. It was a time of fear and suspicion.

Our nation had been assured the atomic bomb would remain an American monopoly for years to come. When Russia unexpectedly exploded a bomb in 1949, "they stole it from us" was the panicky national response and a search for spies was on.

But Time Magazine commented on Jan. 2, 1950:

"For the last decade, there has been no 'atom-bomb secret' which Russian spies needed to steal. This fact has been asserted again and again by the Atomic Energy Commission . . . Last week the A.E.C.'s files picked documentary proof: Russian scientific papers on the project, published in 1940, before the U.S. started its atom bomb project . . . The basic 'secrets' were already in their files. Until this week the Russian papers have been known to few. If the facts they contain had been properly publicized, a lot of spy chasing and pointless waiting might have been avoided."

THE HEADLINE

Suddenly the cause of Russia's A-bomb was said to be discovered by those still insisting it was espionage. Headlines in July, 1950, blamed the arrest of Julius Rosenberg as the "atom spy" who was responsible for Russia having the bomb. His wife was arrested a short while later. In August, Morton Sobell was added as another "atom spy" even though the trial judge was later to say that Sobell was not connected with the atomic project. The Rosenbergs and Sobell swore their innocence. Sobell was pressured to become an accusing witness while the question of a trial for him was delayed. It was only when he still insisted on his innocence that his name was listed as a defendant. The only "overt acts" charged were five conversations which he allegedly had with Julius Rosenberg. Those conversations were not to be mentioned at the trial. In the headlines the accused were guilty even before the trial, which had not yet

THE DEFENDANTS

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple. Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell, who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Mark, now 14, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Sydney.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

THE PROSECUTION

A key prosecutor, along with Irving Saypol and Myles Lane, was Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant. Cohn was discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence.

Cohn was indicted on September 4, 1963 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

PROSECUTION CHARGE

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the loose conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was colored by prosecution claims, also without documentation, that the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a mechanic at Los Alamos, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographed any papers. He told a tale of having eavesdropped on scientists and from

*Morton Sobell is not related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Sobell and Jack Sobell, who

their conversation drawing diagrams giving atomic secrets. On cross-examination he admitted having failed his science courses at Brooklyn Polytech. Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize atomic scientist who studied the record subsequently and found "patently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1960.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction could not stand."

U. S. ATTORNEY SOBELL

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement. Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "scared to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Elitcher did not claim Sobell ever passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 35mm film can reprints never specified to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment, as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so flimsy his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. Sobell, wanting to take the stand, reluctantly bowed to their legal opinion.

OTHER DEFENDENT DEFENSES

Harry Gold never claimed to have known the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by eavesdropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears." Gold is still in prison.

Elizabeth Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, didn't claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Rosencopps

AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE URGED MORTON SOBELL'S FREED ON MANA'S FUNDRAISER

DECEMBER 1954

Rabbi Morris Adler, Detroit
 Rev. David Andrews, Baltimore
 Dr. Roland H. Bairston, New Haven
 Rabbi J. S. Bass, Mass.
 Dr. John C. Bennett, New York
 Chief Rabbi E. Benninger, Amsterdam
 Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York
 Rabbi Balfour Brickner, New York
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 Prof. Derk Bodde, Philadelphia
 Prof. Murray Branch, Atlanta
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 Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, Berkeley
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Harry Barnard, Chicago
 Carleton Beals, Connecticut
 Robert Bolt, England

DECEMBER 1954

Dr. Thomas I. Emerson, New Haven
 Osmond K. Fraenkel, New York
 John F. Finerty, New York
 Dr. Harrop A. Freeman, Ithaca
 Gerald Gardiner, London
 Max Habicht, Geneva
 Former Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny, Calif.
 Harold V. Knight, Denver
 William Kunstler, New York
 Prof. Stephen Love, Chicago
 Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles
 Prof. Gerhard O. W. Mueller, New York
 Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexico City
 Joseph Rauh, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. Fred Rodell, New Haven
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago
 Dr. Paul W. Tappan, Berkeley
 Gerhard Van Arkel, Washington, D. C.
 Rowland Watts, New York
 Belgian League for Rights of Man

DECEMBER 1954

Dr. Gunter Anders, Austria
 Roger Baldwin, New York
 Helen M. Beardsley, Calif.
 Warren K. Billings, San Francisco
 (Mooney-Billings Case)
 Jessie C. Binford, Chicago
 Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Washington, D. C.
 Lura P. Carter, Philadelphia

was gleaned while the accused was in the Air Corps. But it was proven that the man wasn't in the Air Corps until months after the raid. Former U.S. Congressman Byron Scott of California had charged before a Congressional committee that 37 discrepancies had been found in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony in that case.



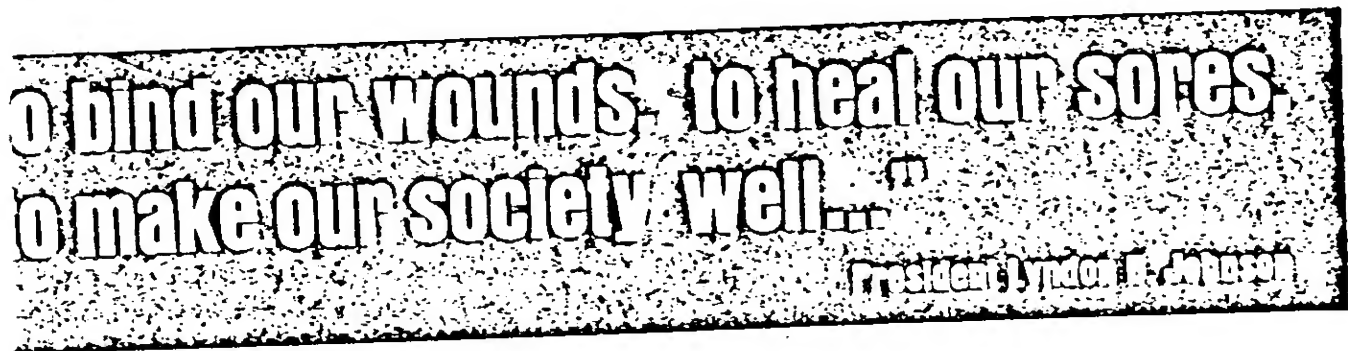
Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg

UNPREPARED SENTENCES

The verdict was "guilty." Dr. Harold C. Urey has said:
 "This jury was hearing this trial in the midst of the McCarthy hysteria during the Korean War when people were very much upset about these things and it would seem to me very difficult for any member of this jury to have gone home after voting for acquittal and retained his job or his position in his community."
 Judge Irving Kaufman, expressing the hysteria of the time, intoned against the Rosenbergs: "... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already resulted in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."
 He condemned them to death. Nobody had ever been executed for espionage in the United States during peacetime. No woman had been executed by the federal government since 1865.
 To Morton Sobell the judge said:
 "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project."
 He, condemned Sobell to 30 years, and recommended against



Morton Sobell is INNOCENT say:

HAROLD C. UREY

MARTIN BUBER

PABLO CASALS

BERTRAND RUSSELL

LINUS PAULING

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the festering case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a CITIZENS' FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell include

NEW EVIDENCE

Since the trial the following new evidence has been presented in court:

- Memoranda of David Greenglass's lawyers revealing that Greenglass, according to documents in his own handwriting, told conflicting stories; that Greenglass's wife confided that her husband was an habitual liar who had fits of hysteria and ran nude through hallways shouting incoherencies; and memoranda indicating that a deal was made with the prosecution to lighten Greenglass's punishment in exchange for his testimony.
- Proof that a console table the Rosenbergs owned was an ordinary, inexpensive table bought in Macy's as they had testified. The prosecution had claimed the table, not produced in court, was an expensive gift from the Russians hollowed out for secret microfilm work.
- Proof that the prosecution brought a passport photographer to court secretly to observe the Rosenbergs. Later, on the stand, he claimed he was identifying them upon seeing them for the first time in court.
- Proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico at the instigation of the prosecution, and that at the trial the prosecution claimed fraudulently that the Mexican government had deported Sobell, thus giving the court the impression that Sobell was a fugitive. The new evidence showed that the Mexican government not only did not deport Sobell, but took action to see that its laws were not violated by an international kidnapping.
- Proof that Sobell and his family went to Mexico in a normal manner with proper tourist cards and air tickets, and in their own name. Sobell, as a scientist and teacher with left-wing views, has admitted that hysteria in the United States frightened him, and while in Mexico on vacation he thought of living abroad. He made inquiries under other names for passage to France and Israel. But he lived openly in Mexico City under his own name where he could be reached readily, and not as a fugitive.

NONE OF THIS EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEARING IN COURT. Each time, the prosecution has managed to avoid a hearing on the merits.

SUPREME COURT REVIEW REQUESTED

Defenders of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict often claim that the Supreme Court has reviewed the case many times and found nothing wrong. The fact is, as Justice Black has stated, "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." The Supreme Court has emphasized that refusal to review a case in no way judges its merits. Further, appeals are limited to legal points, not the question of innocence or guilt or which witness was telling the truth.

... of the U. S. Court of Appeals, the late Jerome Frank,

Rev. Joseph P. King, Chicago
 Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Atlanta
 Dr. John M. Krumm, New York
 Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, Cleveland
 Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore
 Rev. Ernest Martin, Washington, D. C.
 Rev. Peter McCormack, San Francisco
 (Chaplain at Alcatraz)
 Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore
 Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Cambridge
 Chief Rabbi Yits'hak Nissim, Israel
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 Rev. Alva Tompkins, Chicago
 Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Mass.
 Chief Rabbi L. Vorst, Rotterdam
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 Rev. Samuel A. Wright, Jr., Berkeley
 1500 Clergy in the United States
 Council of Churches—National Capital Area
 The Methodist Federation for Social Action
 Palo Alto Ministerial Association
 Social Action Commission of the Union of
 American Hebrew Congregations
 Social Action Commission of the
 United Synagogue of America

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 Dr. Philip Morrison, Ithaca
 Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford, Cal.
 49 International Nuclear Scientists, Geneva

Dorothy Day, New York
 James T. Farrell, New York
 Waldo Frank, Truro, Mass.
 Dr. Erich Fromm, Mexico City
 Maxwell Geismar, Harrison, N.Y.
 Nathan Glazer, Washington, D. C.
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 Murray Kempton, Washington, D. C.
 Irving Kristol, New York
 Doris Lessing, England
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 Lewis Mumford, America, N.Y.
 Salvatore Quasimodo, Italy
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 Alan Sillitoe, England
 Harvey Swados, San Francisco
 Kenneth Tynan, England
 Arnold Wesker, England
 John Wexley, Bucks County, Pa.
 Dr. William Appleman Williams, Eugene, Ore.

CONGRESSMEN

U. S. Congressman John Blatnik, Minnesota
 Lord Chorley, England
 Former Congressman Randall S. Harmon, Indiana
 U. S. Senator William Langer (1885-1955)
 U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf, Montana
 Former Congressman William Meyer, Vermont
 Gov. Culbert L. Olson, California (1876-1962)
 Lord Boyd Orr, London
 Italian Senator Franco Parri
 Sydney Silverman and
 Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
 Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians

Harold A. Crane, Detroit
 Esther Dahl, Sweden (Joe Hill's sister)
 Mrs. A. Powell Davies, Washington, D. C.
 Elmer Davis (1890-1958)
 Max Eastman, New York
 Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium
 Federico Fellini, Italy
 Hallock Hoffman, Pasadena
 Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen
 and Warehousemen's Union, representing
 22,000 members
 Lewis W. Hoskins, Richmond, Ind.
 Leo Hurwitz, New York
 Gardner Jackson, Washington, D. C.
 Carlo Arturo Jemelo, Italy
 Russell Johnson, Boston
 Morris Laub, New York
 Dr. Leo Mayer, New York
 Dr. Gardner Murphy, Topeka
 Jerome Nathanson, New York
 Mildred Scott Olmsted, Philadelphia
 Clarence E. Pickett, Philadelphia
 Howard B. Radest, New Jersey
 Norman Thomas, New York
 Vincenzina Vanzetti, Italy (Bartolomeo's sister)
 Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Michigan
 Women's International League for Peace
 and Freedom

NEWSPAPERS

Christian Century
 Minority of One
 The Nation Magazine
 The National Guardian
 The New Republic
 The New York Post
 The Progressive Magazine
 The Washington Daily News

voted for a new Sobell trial in a dissenting opinion holding that Sobell's case should have been considered separately from that of the Rosenbergs.

ROSENBERG TRIALS

"Wholly reprehensible" was the expression the U.S. Court of Appeals used in one decision describing prosecution tactics in getting publicly prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a mistrial should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's answers at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the 5th Amendment to the same questions previously before a Grand Jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases since the execution have branded such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1963, the U.S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that under today's interpretation of the law the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Loyally speaking, the Appeals Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg, if she were alive, to raise the point.

APPEALS FOR GRACE

The furor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Mooney-Hillings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Dreyfus case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, debates in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and pleas pouring in from throughout the world. Pope Pius XII, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency.

A legal battle raged until the last moment. Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution, braving later moves for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had adjourned for the summer, but it was called back into unprecedented session to overrule Justice Douglas 6-3 while the executioner stood by in Sing Sing prison. A few hours later, on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before sundown to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their innocence in final statements. A telephone was kept open to the death chamber with the offer to spare them if they would admit guilt.

Morton Sobell received the news in Alcatraz, a prison supposedly for hardened criminals. He had been sent there on Thanksgiving Day, 1952, after he refused to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs.

where his wife could only see him through a pane of glass and talk through a telephone when she visited him. Widespread public protests against this treatment as being vindictive resulted in his transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

Still on the Public Good

APPEALS FOR GRACE

The list of those urging Sobell's release has grown each year. It includes eminent persons of many viewpoints the world over (see partial listing on page 10). There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who say the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell is innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regard the 30-year sentence as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a noted group including Edmund Cahn, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "vague in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

APPEALS FOR GRACE

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons appealing for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be underway in the Justice Department. But it turned out that those assigned to the study were the same holdovers in the department who previously had the responsibility of defending the verdict and the execution of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The official position was that it would be up to the parole board.

APPEALS FOR GRACE

Morton Sobell is officially eligible for parole. He has a job waiting for him in the Federal Government, director of the Joint Committee on

rations and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, has agreed to serve as his parole advisor. Sobell's wife, his mother, and his children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. J. MacNamura, Dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Notables from throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist.

Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.

THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

The Rosenberg-Sobell case runs through the fabric of the last decade. There have been countless statements by authorities that Russian scientific capacities were woefully underestimated and Soviet development did not come from espionage. Yet two persons are buried in a grave on Long Island on the accusation that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Scott has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, himself, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his staggering sentence . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the witchcraft trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes, 'Fifty persons confessed and were freed.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavoidable."

THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

Professor Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah, author of "Constitutional Law," calls Sobell "the man in the iron mask of American jurisprudence" because of fear in Washington of opening the Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A committee of eminent Americans is seeking to form an Independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition granting Sobell a Citizens' Full Pardon and calling upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling; Pablo Casals, Martin Buber, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.

HOW TO OBTAIN A FULL PARDON

1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.
2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16mm sound film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" (30 minutes).
4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.
5. Circulate this booklet and other available material for more intensive study. The full trial record can be bought for \$6 per set of 8 volumes, or it can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-0613

September 15, 1964

67d

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

COMING!!

A NEW BREAK IN THE ENTIRE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

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This is for your information only, as we wish in no way to interfere with whatever publicity plans the publishers undertake, and therefore this material is not yet for any news release to the press. But we feel it is vital for you to know about this development to aid in your planning.

The book, written by Walter and Miriam Schneir, is titled INVITATION TO AN INQUEST--A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. It contains striking new material that should arouse the national conscience, and it is based on the painstaking independent investigation that the authors made.

The importance of this book is that it has been written and is being published independently, not as a partisan document. It will undoubtedly be printed throughout the world under customary publication arrangements befitting commercial books, and it will be brought to the public attention through the customary book channels.

But naturally, our committee, which will specially see its value, will want to give it the most urgent circulation-- to all those interested in the case, to our local community leaders, newspaper columnists and editors, radio and television broadcasters. We have fought an uphill battle with books published under less auspicious circumstances. Now this new one offers a field with all doors waiting to be opened.

What all Sobell Committees and Groups can do now is the following:

1. Immediately begin to raise an INVITATION TO AN INQUEST BOOK FUND. This fund would be available for the purchase of books as soon as they are off the press. Our committee is requesting an arrangement for purchase from the publisher. By having such a fund, time, that most valuable ingredient, will not be wasted. From the moment books are ready, you will be able to pay for them, and have them in circulation, so that within the first week key people throughout the United States have the book on their desks.

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THE WORLD FROM PRISON--Morton Sobell, who must observe the world around him from information he gleans in prison from various newspapers and his own insight into events, recently wrote the enclosed to his wife, Helen, in a letter.

September 1, 1964

My most dearest Helen,

Walked for a long while today - and thought - and tonight finds me in an angry mood - at this beginning of the 15th year of prison life. What is so utterly amazing is the lack of diligence we are witnessing in the prosecution of the racists today - thus encouraging others to continue their tactics which are aimed at frightening the Negro into a retreat into his former seemingly servile self.

Four innocent children murdered at Sunday school; three innocent idealistic youths - murdered near Philadelphia, Miss., another city of "brotherly love" - and all the unnumbered and unknowns, beaten, maimed and killed - to serve as a lesson.

How the government's apathy here contrasts with the vigour and ferocity with which we were "prosecuted". But this difference in diligence is not totally without reason. In the early 50's, the then establishment felt it was necessary to demonstrate to everyone - here and abroad - that they weren't soft. What better way than to kill an innocent mother and father and make two innocent children into orphans - thus shocking the world into the realization that the humanitarians and liberals of Western Civilization had had their day. What a show was put on!

It becomes quite obvious that justice is not the object in our case when one recalls that Chandler and Kawakita have both been freed from sentences far more severe than the 30 years so generously given me. And why? Simply because it served political ends. It was a means of furthering the rapprochement between the US and Germany in the first instance, and Japan in the second. Thus had I been accused of serving an enemy, I would probably be free today.

Certainly, the question is not, nor has it ever been, one of rehabilitation. The precious effort of Dr. Gaede and all those friends at Ann Arbor* served to prove that. Washington knows that if I were accepted by this group in Ann Arbor, and had an opportunity to work and study, there could never be any question but that I'd prove myself as noble a citizen as any in the whole US. But this they apparently won't have. They still want to retain the false image of an atom spy for me - for whatever purpose it might serve.

Finally, it becomes obvious that the Justice Department after 4 years under the liberalism of Robert Kennedy continues to speak in one way and act in another. No one has been punished for any of the horrors of racism, and I continue, despite my innocence, to be a hostage. Through its lack of positive action the U.S. Department of Justice permits fear and intimidation to permeate our entire country. My freedom and a vigorous prosecution of the racists will come at the same time.

*A group including faculty members, attorneys, physicians, clergymen and their wives requested the Parole Board to release Morton saying, "We wish to undertake a positive and constructive action toward a man who has valuable skills which could be utilized in our community."

The Parole Board denied parole once again on August 12.

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ALPHEUS 4-5923

September 15, 1964

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Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

COMING!!!

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940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

November, 1964

Dear Friend:

People still care.

A theatrical troupe from England gives a production assailing capital-punishment.—The New-York-audience— is asked to observe 57 seconds of silence to mark the time it took to execute Ethel Rosenberg, and NEW YORK POST drama critic Richard Watts calls this the most effective moment of the evening.

Fred Cook, noted reporter, writes a new book, "The FBI Nobody Knows," and again raises the issues in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

An independent new book devoted entirely to the case is being prepared by a major publisher. New evidence of innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell is documented in a startling expose.

Across America, thousands have signed petitions asking a Citizens Full Pardon for Morton Sobell, based on his innocence.

We are undertaking a meaningful new effort now that President Johnson is starting his first term on his own. Enclosed is an ad similar to the one we hope to place in the NEW YORK TIMES and other publications to reach a national audience.

Will you say, together with all who want to see an innocent man free, "I CARE!" Please let your signature and the most generous contribution you can make speak for you.

Sincerely,

Helen L. Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. Additional copies of the Citizens Full Pardon Petition are available for your use.

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YOU MUST CARE! PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Hundreds of eminent Americans agree! They say Morton Sobell is innocent and must go free. President Johnson, as you start your first full term of office, act on this PETITION.

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the fastening case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a **CITIZENS' FULL PARDON** to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Those who believe in Morton Sobell's innocence include:
Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize atomic scientist; Lord Bertrand Russell of England;

Dr. Martin Buber of Israel; Pablo Casals; Dr. Linus Pauling; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Dr. Gunther Anders of Austria; Carleton Beals; James T. Farrell; Rabbi Philip Horowitz; Rev. Peter McCormack, Chaplain at Alcatraz; Jean-Paul Sartre of France; Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago; Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians; Six Members of the Italian Parliament; Eleven Members of the City Council of Trieste; Trade Union Officials from England and Australia; Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 22,000 workers.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

- ☐ I care. Please include my name as a signer of the petition.
☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$ to help the appeals in Morton Sobell's behalf.
☐ Please send me more information.

NAME _____

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Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9923

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Dr. Martin Buber of Israel; Pablo Casals; Dr. Linus Pauling; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation; Dr. Gunther Anders of Austria; Carleton Beals; James T. Farrell; Rabbi Philip Horowitz; Rev. Peter McCormack, Chaplain at Alcatraz; Jean-Paul Sartre of France; Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago; Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians; Six Members of the Italian Parliament; Eleven Members of the City Council of Trieste; Trade Union Officials from England and Australia; Hawaii Local 142 International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 22,000 workers.

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☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$ to help the appeals in Morton Sobell's behalf.
☐ Please send me more information.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
CITY _____

Pages 184-186:

McCormak's interest in Sobell was aroused at his very first service. Twelve men had shown up, with Sobell among them. At the end of the service the chaplain went from one to the other, asking each man's first name, by which he called them from then on. Sobell's presence astonished him since the man was Jewish.

From then on McCormak made a point of talking to him as often as he could. And-rightly or wrongly-he became convinced that America's most notorious living spy was deeply religious, that he was not a Communist, and that he was innocent.

Even today the chaplain can't discuss this question without a feeling of deep, quiet anger. He believes now, as he came to believe then, that Sobell had been made the victim of a hideous wrong, that he had been found "guilty by association" purely because of his long friendship with the Rosenbergs. According to Sobell-and the chaplain- he had not "fled" to Mexico, but was staying there in accordance with a holiday schedule arranged long before the arrest of the Rosenbergs. That all evidence of this arrangement was deliberately suppressed by the authorities. And that Sobell was never given a chance to return by his own free will, that he was never legally extradited, but kidnaped and dragged across the border by hired thugs without knowing anything of the charges against him.

As McCormak's conviction of Sobell's innocence grew so did his resentment at the treatment he saw him receiving. At the annual review meeting, which decides prisoners' chances of getting off The Rock, Sobell asked for a transfer to an easier prison. Warden Madigan informed him that this was impossible, as his record over the past year had not been "clean". Sobell asked the nature of his offense and was told "Insolence to an officer."

When the convict had left the room, Madigan asked the opinion of those present on the charge. All agreed-except the chaplain. "Sobell has never been 'insolent' to anyone in his life," said McCormak. "It isn't in him to be insolent."

Madigan looked coldly at the chaplain. "What's the matter," he asked slowly. "Are you a Com too?"

From that moment on McCormak plunged into the fight raging over Sobell's freedom. He did precisely what no prison chaplain is supposed to do-enter into public disputes about the sentence of one of his charges. He signed his name to appeals on Sobell's behalf, encouraged others to do the same, devoted time and energy to the cause of getting the convicted spy released, retried, or transferred. The end was merely a matter of how soon someone would inform the Department of Prisons of this.

McCormak was talking to Sobell when it came. A guard called out: "Chaplain, the warden wants to see you in his office-immediately."

The chaplain nodded. "All right, Morton. I'll see you later." Sobell went back to his cell and the chaplain to Madigan's office.

"You wanted to talk to me, Warden?"

"Yes," said Madigan, rustling among the papers on his desk. "You're through."

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

910 (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9982

**MORTON SOBELL TRANSFERRED
TO LEWISBURG PRISON**

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mr. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Sedney Silverman, M.D.
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Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

NEW YORK--Morton Sobell, who continues to appeal for release on the basis of his innocence on the conspiracy to commit espionage charge on which he was condemned to 30 years in prison, has been transferred to Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary from the Prison Medical Center in Springfield, Missouri, his wife, Helen Sobell, disclosed today.

Mrs. Sobell learned that her husband has arrived at Lewisburg, Pa., on receipt of letters from him detailing his transfer (excerpts enclosed). Mr. Sobell, who is now in his 15th year of imprisonment as a result of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial in 1951, was at the Springfield Medical Center for about a year and a half. He had been transferred there from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., because of poor health, requiring hospitalization. Previously he had been incarcerated in Alcatraz for more than five years and world-wide appeals that there was no justification for confining him in the now defunct maximum security prison was followed by his transfer to Atlanta.

"The transfer closer to home will ease the burden of travel that our family has borne for so many years," said Mrs. Sobell. "We hope this step means that we are a bit closer to the only goal we can accept in this disgraceful case -- the long overdue complete freedom of my innocent husband."

--2--

Mrs. Sobell reported that more than 7000 have signed a petition to President Lyndon B. Johnson asking Sobell's release on the ground that he is an innocent man, unjustly convicted. Sobell has charged that the testimony of a lone witness against him was perjured.

Among those who have signed the petition for a Full Pardon, led by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. Linus Pauling, Martin Buber, Pablo Casals and Lord Bertrand Russell, are: Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York City, Harold A. Crane of Ann Arbor, Mich., Rev. Dr. Erwin A. Gaede of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara of New York City, Reinhold Niebuhr of New York City, Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, Raphael Soyer of New York City and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago.

Excerpts from Norton Sobell's letters reporting transfer to Lewisburg, Pa.

Springfield, Mo.
January 26, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Tonight finds me writing thee with a borrowed pen, because mine is packed away with my "personal possessions." And tomorrow should find me headed eastward - with my final destination Lewisburg. When I'll get there is anyone's guess - maybe before the weekend or maybe some weeks hence. So hold on tight until you hear from me.

The morning went along much as usual, until around 11, when I got a call to pack. Where to? I didn't know. So I packed - not at all apprehensive about my destination - nor curious either. Eventually I found out and immediately felt a surge of joy, as you will probably experience.

Funny, I've been nursing along my toothpaste, shave cream and hair cream - to the end - because I wanted to minimize my luggage. But this Thursday I was ready to give in and get some. I had no more to nurse along. I did get another dollar of air mail postage.

Tonite I have two small apples left - and a box of xmas cordial cherries - which I'll present to someone or other - as a going away gift - in reverse. Probably, when I get to my destination I shall send some books and photos home.

Now, as for Lewisburg visiting. It is only 3 hours a month - used to be fairly unlimited not too long ago. But there are advantages - like outdoor patio visiting in summer time - and additional time may be obtained. Also on xmas, I'm told it's unlimited visiting right through the day - with lunch etc.

In the meantime you will ascertain transportation available - the question of a rented car etc. etc. However, no need to rush down at this time my love. May be able to even share a car with others from N.Y.C.

I shall probably try to continue working in the hospital - in one capacity or another. Backnell U. is nearby and there is an association - with many potentialities.

Of course I'll try to keep you informed when I'm enroute my love. But these things sometime don't work out. I'm really not in a hurry to get to my destination. Would just as soon tarry on the road and at the other places. I haven't even got my watch to look at. Oh what a dilapidated thing it is - a pocket watch. Will get myself a new one, I think, eventually.

A thousand things I could tell thee. But please share my joy with me - and I will try to write thee as soon as I next am able.

All my love and tenderness for thy being
your own Morty - all yours

Terre Haute
January 27, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Got in last nite - but didn't feel much like writing. Came by station wagon. Nice ride and all that. Had 2 milk shakes during the trip - inasmuch as hamburgers and french fries wouldn't set well with my stomach. But this morning I started out with a big bowl of cooked cereal and stewed fruit - and I'm somewhat recuperated. Also froze a little - and so I have had my fingers crossed - so to speak - all day hoping no cold develops.

Here we have a loudspeaker in the cell house - going 16 hours each day - and so I've heard enough Rock-n-Roll to suit my needs for the next century. Right now I'm listening to a woman preacher - Christian of course. Wonder what the Supreme Court would say?

Luckily I'm scheduled to leave here tomorrow morning and if several more contingencies work out as scheduled, I should arrive at Lewisburg Sat.Eve.

Plenty of salads here - so I've had no trouble with eating. It's the first time in over 1½ years that I've been locked up in a cell - but it didn't faze me one bit. A room - a cell - what's the difference.

Looked at the map - and it seems that the best way to drive to Lewisburg is by Turnpike to Harrisburg - and then due north to Lewisburg. Shame there isn't a direct route. It would be considerably shorter. What's the bus and train schedule like? I assume you'll investigate all. No need to hurry down, dear love. Will probably be able to get the low-down re traveling there from others at the place.

You got the money order ready to send me - when I get there and write you? You probably could send it now - when you get this letter my love - and I'll surely be there when it arrives. Yes - do.

Of course it was nice - watching the country side rolling by. Tomorrow, and the next day - I'll be going by bus - and, believe it or not, I'll enjoy it even more than a station wagon (realize - a Ford).

You didn't tell me how Mark made out (by his own evaluation) in any of his exams - in your last letter. You will repeat the essentials of the last letters to Springfield - tho the letters may be awaiting me when I get to Lewisburg.

Met some past acquaintances here - and some who mistook me for another - as is so frequently the case. I'll try to write you as I progress eastward my love - and keep you au courant, as it were.

This, of course, is the place of those fabulous visits. In this sense I regret not staying here. But Lewisburg should prove satisfactory since you'll be able to manage it easier in a weekend - if necessary.

I trust my mother didn't try to visit me at Springfield. I do hope all is well in all ways my love - and that I have a letter awaiting me from thee at Lewisburg (it will be alright to write a couple before you get my number there from me)

Goodnite dear love. Be well.

Your own Merty - all yours

Chillicothe, Ohio
January 29, 1965

My most dearest beloved Helen,
Such adventures! Awoke much ahead of time this morn and couldn't get back to sleep. Finally, about 5:30, I got out of bed, washed, and went to breakfast. I say 5:30 but I believe that's "Daylight Saving Time". They have year around saving time in Terre Haute ("High Ground" - in French).

Had a huge breakfast - eggs, cooked cereal, stewed fruit and coffee. And then the arduous trip again. It was exactly zero outside and, as expected, the bus heating system functioned with typical gov't efficiency. Luckily, I had chosen a seat on the side of the bus facing south, and the sun warmed slitley. Even so the window pane was frosted over until about noon. When my feet got too cold, I took off my shoes and sat on them. Of course then my foot got cramped. It took fully an hour after we started that dam broke.

For the first half of the journey we had hot coffee - but that gave out. For lunch I had some bread and cookies. Thus far my stomach has been doing excellently since I avoid all questionable foods. Oh yes, the music. Ever since the journey started I've been a captive audience - although hardly a captivated one. I am sure I never heard as much country music or rock-n-roll in all my life as in these past days.

Finally - when we pulled into here your husband was a cold miserable being. Odd - how one begins to shiver after one starts to warm up. We got supper almost immediately and ate it in our cells. It was the most wonderful supper I've eaten in a long time. You know the hunger that arises from cold? Now it is so satisfied by hot food - soup or anything?

As soon as I finished eating I got into bed and really began to thaw out. By now I'm quite revived. And in a way, it's a delightful experience - to experience such resuscitation. Like the clothes pin on the nose - you know - or the goat in the house.

Despite all, it was a wonderful experience - to pass thru all the towns and see America. This trip encompassed many more towns than that of the previous day. Of course the new highway network was impressive. Yet the thought of how much more socially useful it might have been to put all that wealth into education or housing.

You know what impressed me greatly - the simple plastic cup made out of foam plastic - serving to insulate it and thus retain the heat. Simple, obvious and quite efficacious.

Odd, how the relatively small cell doesn't perturb me - after the large room I've been living in this past period. I don't believe that small quarters can ever again bother me - so long as I'm alone.

So far all is according to schedule - but anything may still change. Tomorrow's phase may prove to be more arduous - tho we are taking a different bus - because it's more extended. We go thru West Virginia in the Appalachian region - where the road twists and turns as it proceeds thru the mountainous regions. But the temperature is supposed to be about 15 or 10 degrees higher than today. A slite improvement.

Ah - my bus has arrived - so it's practically certain I'll be there tomorrow nite. (You've sent the money order?) I do hope you are well and all is going as per plans. Goodnite dear dear love - from your thawed out husband, M'orty.

Lewisburg, Pa. 17037

31408

P.O.Box 1000

January 31, 1965

My most dearest love,

Got your letter tonight - last weekend's, to Springfield. Today was a do-nothing day - but absolutely. Nonetheless I got up at 5:30 to eat. Did go partway thru a pocket book novel. But that was all. It's quiet here - very. May be quite a while before I again have such a quiet room.

So now you have a new number to remember. Numbers, numbers, numbers, so many have I had - in addition to my social security. You will take care of the subs, my love?

Tomorrow I go thru the process again. It's really strange how societies have such different rules -- and how necessary these must seem to some - in order to function properly. It's not unlike a myth - in that a causal connection is seen where none exists.

Yesterday's trip took more than 12 hours, but it wasn't quite so cold as before. So I'm not as fatigued. I'll probably be here a week before I'm admitted to "population". During this week I will be oriented. Odd to hear all the eastern accents once again. Strangely familiar.

It was really a nice trip Saturday with plenty of mountains and rivers, and I was thinking that it could be the last trip I'll be taking until I am free again. The thought occurred that the time from the sentence until the last trip eastward was exactly half the time from sentence until now. Somehow the last half didn't seem to be as long as the first half. It didn't seem that so much time had elapsed since I left the Rock - measured in those terms. How else to measure?

I shall not write you at length tonight my love. I hope all is well, and that I'll hear from you before too long.

Your own Morty.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/
SOBEL
COMMITTEE

FILE NO 100-107111

SECTION NO. BULKY

SERIALS 1487

THRU

1618

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-152 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 2/26/65

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile	STATUS	NY Division	File #
100-387335	P.	00: NY	100-107111-1E222
			File # 100-107121

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1487. [REDACTED] Press release of CSJMS "Morton Sobell transferred to
Lewisburg Prison".

1488. [REDACTED]

1489. [REDACTED]

NOTE:

1490. [REDACTED]

b1 1491. [REDACTED]

1492. [REDACTED]

1493. [REDACTED]

1494. [REDACTED]

NOTE:

b1 1495. [REDACTED]

1496. [REDACTED]

NOTE:

b7 c,d

Form File #

1E222

#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 27 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

CSJMS

Date 6/8/65

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case -P-	Submitting Office N Y	File # 100-107111-16223
		Office of Origin N Y	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

- b1 1497. [REDACTED]
- b1 1498. [REDACTED]
1499. [REDACTED]
- b1 1500. [REDACTED]
- NOTE: [REDACTED]
1501. [REDACTED] Order blank for book issued by CSJMS. [REDACTED]
1502. [REDACTED] Book jacket of "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter & Miriam Schneir. [REDACTED]
1503. [REDACTED] CSJMS Ltr. dtd. [REDACTED] re: MEMORIAL TRIBUTE to ROSENBERG [REDACTED]
1504. [REDACTED]
- b1 1505. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

16223 SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)
#41

Date 9/1/65

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case P	Submitting Office NY	File # 100-107111-1B224
		Office of Origin NY	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN SEE BELOW

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
1506 [redacted] Booklet issued by SOBELL COMMITTEE 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y.
Re: SOBELL CASE 1950-1964.

1507. [redacted] Reprint of NY Times article dated 3/21/65 on Morton Sobell, Issued by CSJMS.

b1 1508 [redacted] Reprint of NY Times article dated 6/1/65 Re: Sobell Case.

b1 1510 [redacted]

b1 1511 [redacted] New York Times reprint dated 8/1/65.

b1 Note: 1512 [redacted]
b1 1513 [redacted] Reprint from "Newsweek" dated 8/23/65 Re: Sobell book.

1514.
1515

1516

b1 Note: 1517.

1518.

1B224
#41

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Seized as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 11-18-64)

Date 9/14/65

☐ Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387835	Status of Case P	Submitting Office NY	File # 100-107111-1B225
		Office of Origin NY	File # 100-107111

Title and Character of Case
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired, SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1519.

1520.

1521.

1522.

1523.

1524.

1525.

1526.

1527.

Reprint of Wash. DC Evening Star 8/19/65 issued by CSJMS.

Reprint from Newsweek Magazine 8/23/65 Re: Sobell Case issued by CSJMS.

1B225
#41

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 14 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date

12/27/65

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1528.

1529.

1530.

1531.

1532.

1533.

1534.

Book review by Helen Fittenwiler in Hadassah
magazine by SA Rec'd

1535.

1536.

1537.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

DEC 27 1965

FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B226
#41

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 3/1/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1538.

1539.

1540.

1541.

1542.

1543.

1544.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 1 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

1588

Field File # NY 100-107111-15227
#41

Date

4/6/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

b1 1545.

1546.

1547.

1548.

1549.

b1 1550.

1551.

1552.

b1 1553.

1554.

Mimeo copy of motion before US Court atd on behalf of Morton Sobell.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

APR 6 1966
FBI - NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B228
#41

Date 5/31/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
SEE BELOW	

1555.

1556.

1557.

Note:

1558.

1559.

1560.

1561.

1562.

1563.

Copy of "NY Times" ad dtd

Re: Morton Sobell,

b7c

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 31 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-13229
#41

Date 6/21/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1564.

1565.

1566.

Publicity release by Marc Stone and Associates,
Inc. re; Rosenberg-Sobell case.
Pamphlet entitled "The Facts in the Rosenberg-
Sobell Case 1950-1964", issued by the Sobell
Committee.

1567

Poem by Ethel Rosenberg distributed at "Memorial
Meeting" 6/17/66, NYC by CSJMS. Rec'd by
Sa

6/1568.

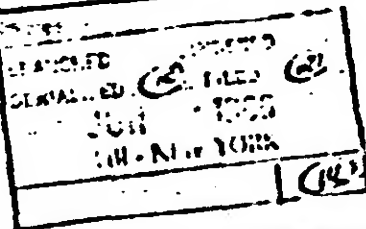
1569.

1570.

6/

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B230
#41



Date

7/27/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1571.

1572.

1573.

1574.

1575.

1576.

1577.

Reprint of NY Times 8/5/66 Re: Atom Bomb sketch in
Rosenberg-Sobell case including diagram of the sketch.

CFHS Letter signed by Helen Sobel requesting attendance at
U.S. Court House 10:30 am for a Sobell hearing.
A Reprint of NY Times article of 8/23/66 "2 Scientists Re-
nounce Evidence against Sobell" distributed by CFHS enclosed
with above letter.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 27 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B231
#41

Date 9/20/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

578. [REDACTED] Letter from Morton Sobell to his wife [REDACTED]
reprinted by Committee To Free Morton Sobell.
1579. [REDACTED] Reprint of New York Times 8/28/66 article entitled "New
Questions On Rosenberg Case" distributed by Committee To
Free Morton Sobell

tc

1580. [REDACTED]
1581. [REDACTED] Letter dtd. [REDACTED] from CFMS to "Dear Friend" signed
Helen Sobell.
1582. [REDACTED] CFMS reprint Re: Sobell case from NY Times 9/13/66.

tc

tc

tc

b7c, d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B232
#41

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 20 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Date

11/8/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1584.

1585.

1586. Reprint for CFMS, 150 5th Ave., NYC, from "THE NATION"

1587. Reprint for CFMS from "THE DENVER POST" re the Sobell Case.

1588. Reprint for CFMS from "THE NEW YORK TIMES" re the Sobell Case.

1589.

Editorial page, "THE DENVER POST" dtd [redacted] reprinted by Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

1590.

Reprint for CFMS from "NY TIMES" dtd [redacted] re "NEW QUESTIONS ON ROSENBERG CASE."

1591.

NOTE:

1592.

Letter dated [redacted] signed by Nelson Sobell for CFMS. 1B1592 also contains 1B1593.

1593.

Reprint of "Denver Post" editorial re. Morton Sobell case.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 6 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B233
#41

Date 11/30/66

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 18'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

VAULT

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

- b1 1594. [REDACTED]
1595. [REDACTED] Reprint of "N. Y. Times" article re. Morton Sobell case which accompanied above letter.
1596. [REDACTED]
1597. [REDACTED]
1598. [REDACTED] Letter from Mrs Morton Sobell entitled Dear Friend.
1599. [REDACTED] Clipping from the NY Times concerning the Sobell case.
1600. [REDACTED] Business return envelope to Mrs. Morton Sobell.
1601. [REDACTED] Letter from Mrs. Morton Sobell to "Dear Friend" requesting contribution.
1602. [REDACTED] Reprint from the "NY Times" of 8/28/66 re. Morton Sobell case.
1603. [REDACTED] Business reply envelope to Mrs. Morton Sobell, Suite 1103, 150, Fifth Ave. NY NY.

b1 1604. [REDACTED]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1966	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-18234
#41

Date 1/5/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

1605. [REDACTED] Letter from Helen Sobell dated [REDACTED] to
"Dear Friend" regarding support of abolition of
federal death penalty and New Year's greetings.

b1 1606. [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

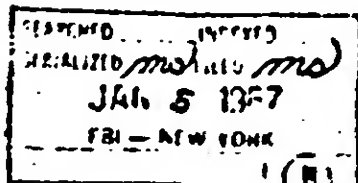
1607 [REDACTED]

b1 1608. [REDACTED]

1609. [REDACTED] Reprint for CMS of article regarding book
"Invitation to an Inquest" which appeared in
Jerusalem Post. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)



Field File # NY 100-107111-13235
#41

Date

2/8/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS - C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE & INFORMATION - RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	

SEE BELOW

- b1 1610. [REDACTED]
1611. [REDACTED] Bulletin of THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS dtd [REDACTED] reprinted by CFMS, 150 Fifth Avenue, NYC.
- b1 1612. [REDACTED] Letter to "Dear Friend" dated [REDACTED] signed Helen Sobell from CFMS.
1613. [REDACTED] Pamphlet entitled "The Case of Morton Sbbell, for Seventeen Years an Innocent Man Has Been In Prison.
1614. [REDACTED] Reprint from "The Jerusalem Post" dated 11/21/66, reprinted by CFMS, 150 Fifth Ave, NYC.

1615. [REDACTED] Reprint for CFMS of NY Times article on rejection of motion for new trial of Morton Sobell.
1616. [REDACTED]

b1 1617. [REDACTED]

1618. [REDACTED]

b7c, d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 8 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B236
#41

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1487 /	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1488	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1489	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1490	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7c	
1491	EXEMPT MATERIAL	-	b1	
1492 /	REPRINT	✓		
1493 /	REPRINT	✓		
1494	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1495	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1496	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1497	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1498	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1499	MISSING			
1500	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1501 /	ORDER BLANK	✓		
1502 /	BOOK JACKET	✓		
1503	LETTER	✓		1
1504	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b7d	
1505	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1506 -	BOOKLET	✓		
1507 -	REPRINT	✓		
1508	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1509 -	REPRINT	✓		
1510	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1511	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1512 -	REPRINT	✓		
1513	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1514 /	REPRINT	✓		
1515	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1516	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1517	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1518 -	REPRINT	✓		
1519	EXEMPT MATERIAL		b1	
1520	Exempt Material		b1	
1521	Exempt Material		B7d	
1522	Exempt Material		B7d	
1523	Exempt Material		B7d	
1524	Exempt Material		b7d	
1525 -	Reprint	✓	b7d	
1526	Exempt Material		b1	
1527 -	News Article	✓		
1528	Exempt Material		b7d	
1529	Exempt Material		b7d	
1530	Exempt Material		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1531	Exempt Material		b1	
1532	Exempt Material		b1	
1533	Exempt Material		b1	
1534	Book Review			too large to copy
1535	Exempt Material		b1	
1536	Exempt Material		b1	
1537	Exempt Material		b7d	
1538	Exempt Material		b1	
1539	Exempt Material		b1	
1540	Exempt Material		b1	
1541	Exempt Material		b1	
1542	Exempt Material		b7d	
1543	Exempt Material		b7d	
1544	Exempt Material		b7d	
1545	Exempt Material		b1	
1546	Exempt Material		b1	
1547	Cont. Document	✓	b7d	
1548	Exempt Material		B7d	
1549	Exempt Material		B7d	
1550	Exempt Material		b1	
1551	Exempt Material		b7d	
1552	Exempt Material		b1	

(4)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1553	Exempt Material		b1	
1554	Exempt Material		b1	1
1555	Exempt Material		b1	
1556	Exempt Material		b1	
1557	Exempt Material		b1	
1558	Exempt Material		b7d	
1559	Exempt Material		b1	
1560	Exempt Material		b7d	
1561	News article	✓		
1562	Exempt Material		b7d	
1563	Exempt Material		b7d	
1564	Exempt Material		b7d	
1565	Exempt Material		b7d	
1566	Pamphlet	✓		
1567	Poems	✓		
1568	Exempt Material		b1	1
1569	Exempt Material		b7d	
1570	Exempt Material		b7d	
1571	Exempt Material		b1	
1572	Exempt Material		b1	
1573	Exempt Material		b1	
1574	Exempt Material		b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1575.	News Article	✓		
1576.	Letter	✓		1
1577.	News Article	✓		
1578.	Letter	✓		
1579.	News Article	✓		
1580.	Exempt Material		b1	
1581.	Letter	✓		
1582.	News Article	✓		
1583.	Exempt Material		b1	
1584.	Exempt Material		b1	
1585.	Exempt Material		b1	
1586.	News Article	✓		
1587.	News Article	✓		
1588.	News Article	✓		
1589.	News Article	✓		
1590.	News Article	✓		
1591.	Exempt Material		b7d	1
1592.	Letter	✓	b7d	
1593.	News Article	✓		
1594.	Exempt Material		b1	
1595.	News Article	✓		
1596.	Exempt Material		b7d	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1597	Exempt Material		b7d	
1598	Letter	✓		1
1599	News Article	✓		
1600	Envelope	✓		
1601	Letter	✓		
1602	News Article	✓		
1603	Envelope	✓		
1604	Exempt Material		b1	
1605	Letter	✓		
1606	Exempt Material		b1	
1607	Exempt Material		b7d	
1608	Exempt Material		b1	
1609	News Article	✓		
1610	Exempt Material		b1	
1611	News Article	✓		
1612	Letter	✓		
1613	Pamphlet			too large to copy
1614	News Article	✓		
1615	News Article	✓		
1616	Exempt Material		b7d	
1617	Exempt Material		b1	
1618	Exempt Material		b7d	

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic of the paper. It is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the general theory of the topic, and the second section deals with the specific aspects of the topic.

[illegible]

Mrs. Sobell learned that her husband has arrived at Lewisburg, Pa., on receipt of letters from him detailing his transfer (excerpts enclosed). Mr. Sobell, who is now in his 15th year of imprisonment as a result of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial in 1951, was at the Springfield Medical Center for about a year and a half. He had been transferred there from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., because of poor health, requiring hospitalization. Previously he had been incarcerated in Alcatraz for more than five years and world-wide appeals that there was no justification for confining him in the now defunct maximum security prison was followed by his transfer to Atlanta.

"The transfer closer to home will ease the burden of travel that our family has borne for so many years," said Mrs. Sobell. "We hope this step means that we are a bit closer to the only goal we can accept in this disgraceful case -- the long overdue complete freedom of my innocent husband."

--2--

Mrs. Sobell reported that more than 7000 have signed a petition to President Lyndon B. Johnson asking Sobell's release on the ground that he is an innocent man, unjustly convicted. Sobell has charged that the testimony of a lone witness against him was perjured.

Among those who have signed the petition for a Full Pardon, led by Dr. Harold C. Urey, Dr. Linus Pauling, Martin Eber, Pablo Casals and Lord Bertrand Russell, are: Rabbi Balfour Brickner of New York City, Harold A. Crane of Ann Arbor, Mich., Rev. Dr. Irwin A. Gaede of Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara of New York City, Reinhold Niebuhr of New York City, Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School, Raphael Soyfer of New York City and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein of Chicago.

Excerpts from Morton Sobell's letters reporting transfer to Lewisburg, Pa.

Springfield, Mo.
January 26, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Tonight finds me writing thee with a borrowed pen, because mine is packed away with my "personal possessions." And tomorrow should find me headed eastward - with my final destination Lewisburg. When I'll get there is anyone's guess - maybe before the weekend or maybe some weeks hence. So hold on tight until you hear from me.

The morning went along much as usual, until around 11, when I got a call to pack. Where to? I didn't know. So I packed - not at all apprehensive about my destination - nor curious either. Eventually I found out and immediately felt a surge of joy, as you will probably experience.

Funny, I've been nursing along my toothpaste, shave cream and hair cream - to the end - because I wanted to minimize my luggage. But this Thursday I was ready to give in and get some. I had no more to nurse along. I did get another dollar of air mail postage.

Tonite I have two small apples left - and a box of xmas cordial cherries - which I'll present to someone or other - as a going away gift - in reverse. Probably, when I get to my destination I shall send some books and photos home.

Now, as for Lewisburg visiting. It is only 3 hours a month - used to be fairly unlimited not too long ago. But there are advantages - like outdoor patio visiting in summer time - and additional time may be obtained. Also on xmas, I'm told it's unlimited visiting right through the day - with lunch etc.

In the meantime you will ascertain transportation available - the question of a rented car etc. etc. However, no need to rush down at this time my love. May be able to even share a car with others from N.Y.C.

I shall probably try to continue working in the hospital - in one capacity or another. Backnell U. is nearby and there is an association - with many potentialities.

Of course I'll try to keep you informed when I'm enroute my love. But these things sometime don't work out. I'm really not in a hurry to get to my destination. Would just as soon tarry on the road and at the other places. I haven't even got my watch to look at. Oh what a dilapidated thing it is - a pocket watch. Will get myself a new one, I think, eventually.

A thousand things I could tell thee. But please share my joy with me - and I will try to write thee as soon as I next am able.

All my love and tenderness for thy being
your own Morty - all yours

Terre Haute
January 27, 1965

My most dearly beloved Helen,
Got in last nite - but didn't feel much like writing. Came by station wagon. Nice ride and all that. Had 2 milk shakes during the trip - inasmuch as hamburgers and french fries wouldn't set well with my stomach. But this morning I started out with a big bowl of cooked cereal and stewed fruit - and I'm somewhat recuperated. Also froze a little - and so I have had my fingers crossed - so to speak - all day hoping no cold develops.

Here we have a loudspeaker in the cell house - going 16 hours each day - and so I've heard enough Rock-n-Roll to suit my needs for the next century. Right now I'm listening to a woman preacher - Christian of course. Wonder what the Supreme Court would say?

Luckily I'm scheduled to leave here tomorrow morning and if several more contingencies work out as scheduled, I should arrive at Lewisburg Sat.Eve.

Plenty of salads here - so I've had no trouble with eating. It's the first time in over 1 1/2 years that I've been locked up in a cell - but it didn't faze me one bit. A room - a cell - what's the difference.

Looked at the map - and it seems that the best way to drive to Lewisburg is by Turnpike to Harrisburg - and then due north to Lewisburg. Shame there isn't a direct route. It would be considerably shorter. What's the bus and train schedule like? I assume you'll investigate all. No need to hurry down, dear love. Will probably be able to get the low-down re traveling there from others at the place.

You got the money order ready to send me - when I get there and write you? You probably could send it now - when you get this letter my love - and I'll surely be there when it arrives. Yes - do.

Of course it was nice - watching the country side rolling by. Tomorrow, and the next day - I'll be going by bus - and, believe it or not, I'll enjoy it even more than a station wagon (realize - a Ford).

You didn't tell me how Mark made out (by his own evaluation) in any of his exams - in your last letter. You will repeat the essentials of the last letters to Springfield - tho the letters may be awaiting me when I get to Lewisburg.

Met some past acquaintances here - and some who mistook me for another - as is so frequently the case. I'll try to write you as I progress eastward my love - and keep you au courant, as it were.

This, of course, is the place of those fabulous visits. In this sense I regret not staying here. But Lewisburg should prove satisfactory since you'll be able to manage it easier in a weekend - if necessary.

I trust my mother didn't try to visit me at Springfield. I do hope all is well in all ways my love - and that I have a letter awaiting me from thee at Lewisburg (it will be alright to write a couple before you get my number there from me)

Goodnite dear love. Be well.

Your own Morty - all yours

Chillicothe, Ohio
January 29, 1965

My most dearest beloved Helen,
Such adventures! Awoke much ahead of time this morn and couldn't get back to sleep. Finally, about 5:30, I got out of bed, washed, and went to breakfast. I say 5:30 but I believe that's "Daylight Saving Time". They have year around saving time in Terre Haute ("High Ground" - in French).

Had a huge breakfast - eggs, cooked cereal, stewed fruit and coffee. And then the arduous trip again. It was exactly zero outside and, as expected, the bus heating system functioned with typical gov't efficiency. Luckily, I had chosen a seat on the side of the bus facing south, and the sun warmed slitley. Even so the window pane was frosted over until about noon. When my feet got too cold, I took off my shoes and sat on them. Of course then my foot got cramped. It took fully an hour after we started that dawn broke.

For the first half of the journey we had hot coffee - but that gave out. For lunch I had some bread and cookies. Thus far my stomach has been doing excellently since I avoid all questionable foods. Oh yes, the music. Ever since the journey started I've been a captive audience - although hardly a captivated one. I am sure I never heard as much country music or rock-n-roll in all my life as in these past days.

Finally - when we pulled into here your husband was a cold miserable being. Odd - how one begins to shiver after one starts to warm up. We got supper almost immediately and ate it in our cells. It was the most wonderful supper I've eaten in a long time. You know the hunger that arises from cold? Now it is so satisfied by hot food - soup or anything?

As soon as I finished eating I got into bed and really began to thaw out. By now I'm quite revived. And in a way, it's a delightful experience - to experience such resuscitation. Like the clothes pin on the nose - you know - or the goat in the house.

Despite all, it was a wonderful experience - to pass thru all the towns and see America. This trip encompassed many more towns than that of the previous day. Of course the new highway network was impressive. Yet the thought of how much more socially useful it might have been to put all that wealth into education or housing.

You know what impressed me greatly - the simple plastic cup made out of foam plastic - serving to insulate it and thus retain the heat. Simple, obvious and quite efficacious.

Odd, how the relatively small cell doesn't perturb me - after the large room I've been living in this past period. I don't believe that small quarters can ever again bother me - so long as I'm alone.

So far all is according to schedule - but anything may still change. Tomorrow's phase may prove to be more arduous - tho we are taking a different bus - because it's more extended. We go thru West Virginia in the Appalachian region - where the road twists and turns as it proceeds thru the mountainous regions. But the temperature is supposed to be about 15 or 10 degrees higher than today. A slite improvement.

Ah - my bus has arrived - so it's practically certain I'll be there tomorrow nite. (You've sent the money order?) I do hope you are well and all is going as per plans. Goodnite dear dear love - from your thawed out husband, Morty.

Lewisburg, Pa. 17837

31408

P.O.Box 1000

January 31, 1965

My most dearest love,

Got your letter tonight - last weekend's, to Springfield. Today was a do-nothing day - but absolutely. Nonetheless I got up at 5:30 to eat. Did go partway thru a pocket book novel. But that was all. It's quiet here - very. May be quite a while before I again have such a quiet room.

So now you have a new number to remember. Numbers, numbers, numbers, so many have I had - in addition to my social security. You will take care of the subs, my love?

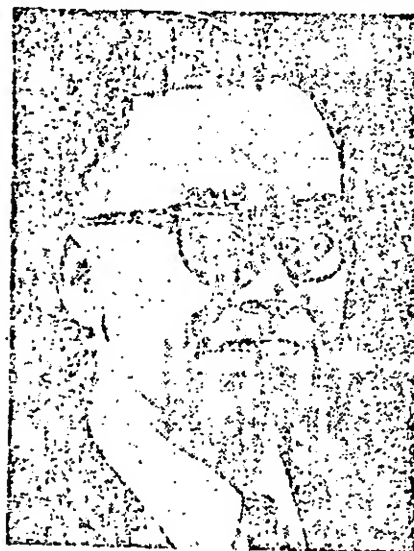
Tomorrow I go thru the process again. It's really strange how societies have such different rules -- and how necessary these must seem to some - in order to function properly. It's not unlike a myth - in that a causal connection is seen where none exists.

Yesterday's trip took more than 12 hours, but it wasn't quite so cold as before. So I'm not as fatigued. I'll probably be here a week before I'm admitted to "population". During this week I will be oriented. Odd to hear all the eastern accents once again. Strangely familiar.

It was really a nice trip Saturday with plenty of mountains and rivers, and I was thinking that it could be the last trip I'll be taking until I am free again. The thought occurred that the time from the sentence until the last trip eastward was exactly half the time from sentence until now. Somehow the last half didn't seem to be as long as the first half. It didn't seem that so much time had elapsed since I left the Rock - measured in those terms. How else to measure?

I shall not write you at length tonight my love. I hope all is well, and that I'll hear from you before too long.

Your own Morty.



MORTON SOBELL IS INNOCENT PRESIDENT JOHNSON and must be FREED

SAY

HAROLD C. UREY • BERTRAND RUSSELL • MARTIN BUBER
and thousands of others

In the Korean War Year of 1951, during the period of McCarthyism, Morton Sobell and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg pleaded innocent to a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage. Morton Sobell was not included in the accusation of atomic conspiracy which resulted in the unprecedented execution of the Rosenbergs. The case against him rested upon the unsupported testimony of one witness, a confessed perjurer. The trial record shows no specific item of information supposed to have been secured or transmitted by Sobell. The testimony against him has been called "vague in content and slender in proof" by Reinhold Niebuhr, Edmond Cahn, John C. Bennett, Daniel Day Williams, Paul Ramsey, Jerome Nathanson, and Gerhard O. W. Mueller in a study made in 1959 which asked for commutation of sentence, without judging Sobell's guilt or innocence.

Among those who have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom on many grounds are eminent scientists, educators, clergy and

President Johnson, as you start your first full term
of office, ACT ON THIS PETITION!

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of
immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must
come to grips with the fostering case of Morton
Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out
through more than 14 years of imprisonment. We
believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in
the United States and abroad have found the evi-
dence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial,
and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-
year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton
Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be asso-
ciated with such a denial of justice to a man and
his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join
in granting on behalf of the public conscience a
CITIZENS' FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the
United States to make this an official act of the
United States Government.

These respected names are among the
thousands who have signed. Join them!

(Affiliations for identification only)

Dr. Milton Alexander, Leg. Secy. WILFF, Washington, D.C.
Warren K. Billings, Morrey-Billings case, San Francisco
Prof. G. Murray Branch, I.T.C., Atlanta, Ga.
Rabbi Balfore Brisman, Union Amer. Heb. Cong., N.Y.C.
A. Burns Chalmers, Dir. Davis House, Wash., D.C.
Rev. D. G. Colwell, Pres., Council of Churches, Wash., D.C.
Harold A. Cranefield, former counsel, U.A.W., Michigan
Leon J. Davis, Local 1199 AFL-CIO, New York City
Rev. George H. Dunne, S.J., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Erwin A. Gude, 1st Unitarian, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Maxwell Gelsman, author, New York
Dr. Luigi Corini, Harvard Medical School, Mass.
Dr. Melton B. Kogeland, Harvard Medical School, Mass.
Dean Donald E. J. MacNamara, criminologist, New York
Geniel Marshall, attorney, Los Angeles
Dorothy Marshall, Past Pres. Catholic Women's Club of L.A.
Judge Stanley Morfitt, L. A. Municipal Court, Ret.
Reinhold Mubahr, theologian, New York City
Dr. Linus Pauling, Nobel Scientist, Cal.
Henry Roth, author, Augusta, Maine
Pete Seeger, folk musician, New York
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago Law School
Raphael Seyer, artist, New York City
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple, Chicago
Prof. Francis G. Wormuth, University of Utah

YOUR NAME.....
(Please print)

ADDRESS.....
(City and State)

OCCUPATION
OR AFFILIATION.....

Please send this petition to:

Sobell Committee, 150 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011
Helen Sobell and Rose Sobell, Co-chairmen.

- ☐ Please send me more information.
☐ I am writing to President Johnson asking that he free Morton Sobell.
☐ Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ for placing this ad in
Washington and for supporting the legal and public campaign.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1965.

WIFE STILL SEEKS SOBELL FREEDOM

She Puts Cost of 15-Year
Fight at 2 Million

By PETER KILMS

One of the most massive efforts ever made to free a prisoner has been going on for nearly 15 years on behalf of Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. His wife, Helen, says it has cost probably \$1 million thus far.

The most recent Government statement has been a Department of Justice reply to an appeal by Mrs. Sobell to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

In this, Reed Connor, prison attorney, wrote that if Sobell filed a "suspension petition" based on his belief that his sentence was excessive based on his institutional adjustment, etc., he would be glad to give it consideration.

But Mrs. Connor's letter, dated Feb. 5, said "there would be no basis for acting favorably upon a petition predicated upon his plea of innocence, partiality," and the Government was "bound by the legal adjudication of his guilt in this case."

Sentenced in 1951

Sobell, who will be 45 April 11, has been in custody since Aug. 18, 1950. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment April 5, 1951, in the same case in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953.

Since January, he has been in Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, after five and a half years in Alcatraz and the rest of his term in Atlanta and Springfield, Mo., Prison Medical Center.

Mrs. Sobell, a petite, black-haired former typist, is chairman, with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Sobell, of a Committee to Secure Justice



FREEDOM SOUGHT: Morton Sobell, who was convicted in atom-spying case.

for Morton Sobell successor to a similar group named for the Rosenbergs.

For the last decade, she says, she has worked on a budget of about \$50,000 a year, with offices currently here at 150 Fifth Avenue, at 26th Street, and in eight other cities.

For the last year, she has been the head of a private school, and is something to give me perspective after devoting herself completely to the case since 1951. The Sobells have a son, Mark, 15.

Petition for Pardon

The committee is currently circulating a petition to President Johnson for a pardon for Sobell. Mrs. Sobell says this has a needed 8,000 signatures in a year from Americans calling her husband innocent, and is to be submitted when 19,000 are gathered.

Also under way is a plan for a new habeas corpus suit in Federal Court, offering what Mrs.

Sobell says is still-unrevealed but "important new evidence of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and my husband," to be filed probably about June.

William M. Kuntler, who with Arthur Kinoy has been Sobell's counsel since September, says the Supreme Court has had the case before it six times from 1952 to 1963, but never yet allowed arguments.

Mrs. Sobell says the late President Kennedy, between 1959 and 1961, had a "very close" relationship with her husband. Two aides, she says, told her he would set up a committee of law professors on the case, but she thinks right-wing pressures caused delay.

Parole Denied

The Federal Parole Board has annually denied Sobell parole since he first became eligible in July, 1962, although without explanation, Mrs. Sobell says.

She contends he could fulfill needed requirements, a family awaiting him, an offer of full-time employment, and approval by Rabbi Nathan L. Kamen of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to be his parole adviser.

The Sobell committee has published 8,600 copies of an eight-volume, 1,715-page trial transcript, selling this now-days at \$6 a set, to provide what Mrs. Sobell calls a "complete presentation." She estimates it has printed 10,000 copies of a 612-page book, by Dr. A. W. K. and 15,000 a volume by Malcolm Sharp on the "Hussey-Sobell" case.

Mrs. Sobell says she has heard of one or two "very good" meetings, a "whole" many of the kind, have been "very" including trips in 1952 and 1963 to Western Europe.

Maintaining her husband's innocence, she insists, there never was any testimony that he "transmitted or received any secret material."

Testimony of Engineer

Sobell's conviction depended on testimony of a former fellow Navy engineer, Max Elitcher, which Mrs. Sobell contends was uncorroborated. She holds Mr. Elitcher was himself made to a

perjury prosecution.

Mr. Elitcher's testimony, she says, was that (1) Sobell had gotten him to join the Young Communist League in 1935, (2) Rosenberg in 1944 told him Sobell was helping get military information for the Soviet Union, and Sobell became angry hearing this later. (3) Sobell, 1947 asked if he knew anyone who could be approached for spying. (4) Sobell supported Rosenberg in trying to induce him to stay in the Navy in 1948 for spying, and (5) Sobell, 1948 took a film can from Flushing to Manhattan, says he had information for Rosenberg.

Sobell did not testify in his own defense. He said this was on advice of his lawyers, who were convinced the prosecution case was weak. But his wife says he has consistently asserted his innocence and has stated he was never a member of the Communist party.

Persons who have declared faith in her husband's innocence, Mrs. Sobell says, include Sen. J. Lee McClellan, Dr. L. B. Rosten, and Bernard R. Neigel prize winners, and Rev. Peter McCormack, who lost his post as Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz after taking this stand.

Among persons who consider the case merits review or a sentence excessive, Mrs. Sobell cites Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, as having written Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in 1961 that "conviction was on 'very good' evidence." The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., 38, says, has called the sentence "cruel and unusual," regardless of guilt or innocence.

At Lewisburg, Sobell is earning 35 cents an hour for a 3-hour week working in a machine-cabinet-making factory, Mrs. Sobell says. At Springfield, she says he designed a simulator for training X-ray technicians in Atlanta, she says he designed a "working model" of a "very" equipment, but down a fire hazard, two or three times a month, perhaps once a year.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

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PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

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A NEW LOOK at the atomic spy trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell is promised by Doubleday in a late summer book called "Invitation to an Inquest." The authors, Walter and Miriam Schneir, a husband and wife writing team, have spent five years on research into the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. They believe they have uncovered a great deal of previously unknown and revealing material, and Doubleday, which is deliberately keeping quiet about the nature of this new material for the time being, expects "Invitation to an Inquest" to be one of the most controversial books of the year. The Schneirs' special field of writing has been articles on the subject of atomic research.

Invitation to an Inquest

Doubleday & Company, Inc. THROUGH AUGUST 1965 NEW ANNOUNCEMENT CATALOG

JULY/AUGUST

NON-FICTION INVITATION TO AN INQUEST

Walter and Miriam Schneir
16 pages of photos; index; 6 1/2 x 9 1/2

A heavily documented re-examination of one of the most celebrated and controversial spy cases in American history — the sensational trial and execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, accused of providing for Russia the secret of the atomic bomb — is digging out material for this study — assumed to be one of the most controversial books of 1965 — Walter and Miriam Schneir retrace the many original sources and uncover information which has never before been published. "Invitation to an Inquest" attempts to re-

solve the unanswered questions that grew out of the Rosenberg case. The authors, who have devoted five years to researching the case, set the facts in proper perspective by recapitulating the historical events surrounding it — the splitting of the atom, the invention of the bomb and the moral climate of the United States during the McCarthy period.

Walter and Miriam Schneir have contributed articles, mostly on the subject of atomic research, to *The Nation*, *The Reporter* and other national periodicals.

\$5.95

The New York Times Book Review

this summer, Doubleday will publish a book called "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir. This is a study of the Rosenberg spy case of 14 years ago, a case which already has attracted the attention of many authors and students of the law, capital punishment, espionage.

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of forgery and perjury by the prosecution

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"A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case"

by Walter and Miriam Schneir

Dear Friend:

At last we have the major breakthrough for which we have hoped -- a powerful book with explosive new evidence of the forgery and perjury committed by the prosecution. For the past 15 years imprisonment of my husband, Morton Sobell, and since the execution of the Rosenbergs on June 19, 1953, we have lived for this vindication.

Enclosed is the jacket of what has already been described as the most controversial book of the year. Doubleday, one of America's foremost publishers, brings out this devastating book in the Fall.

The new evidence will be used in court. The book will be discussed in the press and on TV and radio. A government inquiry and the immediate freedom of my husband will be demanded.

Please order your copy of "Invitation to an Inquest" now so it can be shipped to you as soon as it is off the press. By ordering in advance from our committee, you will be helping provide funds for us to undertake rapid, effective promotion. We must speed this information into the hands of thinking people throughout America.

Truth and justice must be served by this book which can set my husband free. Will you order copies for yourself and your friends by returning the enclosed blank today?

Hopefully yours,

Mrs. Morton Sobell

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10011

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May 24, 1965

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

Dear Friend:

This year it will be different, and yet we will remember the sorrow and anger we felt twelve years ago at the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

This time, when we join together in a quiet hour of music to pay tribute to the Rosenbergs and to gather strength to continue our fight for the freedom of Morton Sobell, we will stand on the eve of an historic development. A powerful new book is being published by Doubleday, one of our nation's foremost publishing houses. This book "Invitation to an Inquest -- A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Walter and Miriam Schneir contains new evidence so shattering that it must explode with a devastating effect.

This year it will be different. History has provided us with a mighty instrument. Let us use it for the freedom of Morton Sobell and the vindication of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Faithfully,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

* * * * *
*
* MEMORIAL TRIBUTE Thursday, June 17, 1965 *
* Colonial Room 7 to 8:45 P. M. *
* Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel *
* Broadway at 34th Street No Admission Charge *
* * * * *

YOUR PRESENCE WILL BE A LIVING TRIBUTE

YOUR CONTRIBUTION CARRIES ON THE FIGHT

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

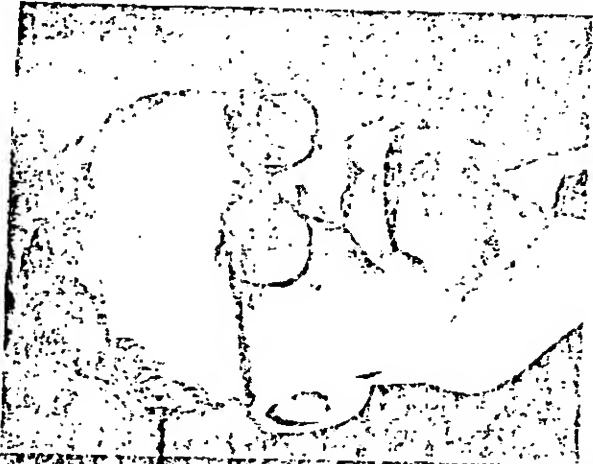
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67d

The Facts
in the
Rosenberg-Schell
Case
1950-1964



Less than five months after the execution of the Rosenbergs, President Eisenhower commuted the death sentence of Tomoya Kawakita, convicted of treason for his torture of GIs in a Japanese POW camp. Recently Kawakita was freed and permitted to return to Japan. Douglas Chandler, too, convicted of treason for helping Nazis in Germany, has been freed. Why was the death sentence of the Rosenbergs not commuted, and why have I not been set free?

Morton Sobell

...the fact that I was not a spy, but a man who was forced to live in a world of spies and was not allowed to live as a normal man. I was not a spy, but a man who was forced to live in a world of spies and was not allowed to live as a normal man. I was not a spy, but a man who was forced to live in a world of spies and was not allowed to live as a normal man.

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Historians may call it the era of McCarthyism. It was a time of fear and suspicion. Our nation had been assured the atomic bomb would provide an American monopoly for years to come. When Russia unexpectedly exploded a bomb in 1949, "they stole it from us" was the national response and a search for spies was on. But Time Magazine commented on Jan. 2, 1950: "For the last decade, there has been no atom-bomb secret which Russian spies needed to steal. This fact has been asserted again and again by the Atomic Energy Commission. ... Let us look at the AEC's few meager documentary proofs. ... Let us look at the scientific papers on the project, published in 1940, before the U.S. started its atom bomb project. ... The basic 'secrets' were already in their files. Until this week the Russian papers have been known to few. If the facts they contain had been properly publicized, a lot of spy chasing and pointless oral arguments might have been avoided."

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Suddenly the cause of Russia's A-bomb was said to be discovered by those still insisting it was espionage. Herodotus in 431 B.C. blamed the arrest of Julius Rosenberg as the "atom spy" responsible for Russia having the bomb. His wife was arrested a short while later. In August, Morton Sobell was added to the "atom spy" even though the trial judge was about to set them free. Sobell swore their innocence. Sobell was pressured to become an accusing witness. ... question of a trial for many years to come. It was only when he still insisted on his innocence that his name was listed as a defendant. The only "covert agent" charged was the conversations which he allegedly had with Julius Rosenberg. The conversations were not to be mentioned at the trial. In the headlines the accused were guilty even before the trial. ... the trial of the Rosenbergs.

THE DEFENDANTS

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple, Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell,* who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Mark, now 14, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Sydney.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

THE PROSECUTOR

A key prosecutor, along with Irving Saypol and Myles Lane, was Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant. Cohn was discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence.

Cohn was indicted on September 4, 1963 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

THE ALLEGED GUILTY

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the loose conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

THE DEFENDANTS' PLEA

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was colored by prosecution claims, also without documentation, that the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a mechanic at Los Alamos, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographed any papers. He told a tale of having eavesdropped on scientists and from

*Morton Sobell is not related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Serber and Jack Sobell, who were in the possible spy ring in the Manhattan Project.

their conversation drawing diagrams giving atomic secrets. On examination he admitted having failed his science courses at Brooklyn Polytech. Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel prize atomic scientist, who studied the record subsequently and found "patently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information appears to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1960.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction would not stand."

THE DEFENDANTS' PLEA

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement. Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "scared to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

Elitcher did not claim Sobell ever passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 35mm film can (canon's never specified) to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment, as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so flimsy his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. Sobell, wanting to take the stand, reluctantly bowed to their legal opinion.

THE PROSECUTION'S PLEA

Harry Gold never claimed to have known the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by eavesdropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies "it is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears." Gold is still in prison.

Elizabeth Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, didn't claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Russians with advance information about the Manhattan Project.

AMONG THOSE WHO WEREN'T ON THE SEVERE LIST OF NAMES

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 Prof. Victor Pasichis, New York
 Prof. Dale Pontius, Chicago
 Prof. Dr. J. Presser, Amsterdam
 Dr. Paul Ramsey, Princeton
 Prof. Anatol Rapoport, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Oscar K. Rice, Chapel Hill, N. C.
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 Harold V. Knight, Denver
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 Prof. Stephen Love, Chicago
 Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles
 Prof. Gerhard O. W. Mueller, New York
 Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexico City
 Joseph Rauh, Washington, D. C.
 Prof. Fred Rodell, New Haven
 Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago
 Dr. Paul W. Tappan, Berkeley
 Gerhard Van Arkel, Washington, D. C.
 Rowland Watts, New York
 Belgian League for Rights of Man

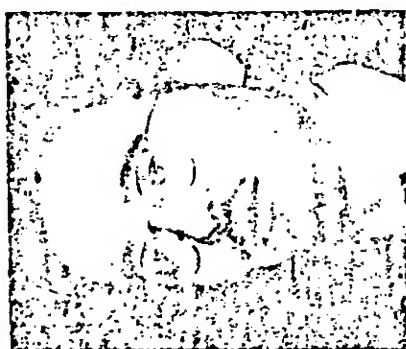
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 Roger Baldwin, New York
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 Warren K. Billings, San Francisco
 Mooney Billings Case
 Jessie C. Binfaro, Chicago
 Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Washington, D. C.
 Lucy P. Carner, Philadelphia

AMONG THOSE WHO WEREN'T ON THE SEVERE LIST OF NAMES

Harry Barnard, Chicago
 Carlton Beals, Connecticut
 Robert Bolt, England

was planned while the accused was in the Air Corps. But it was proven that the man wasn't in the Air Corps until months after the raid. Former U.S. Congressman Byron Scott of California charged before a Congressional committee that 37 discrepancies had been found in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony in that case.



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg

The verdict was "guilty." Dr. Harold C. Urey has said: "This jury was hearing this trial in the midst of the McCarthy hysteria during the Korean War when people were very much upset about these things and it would seem to me very difficult for any member of this jury to have gone home after voting for acquittal and retained his job or his position in his community."

Judge Irving Kaufman, expressing the hysteria of the time, intoned against the Rosenbergs: "... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

He condemned them to death. Nobody had ever been executed for espionage in the United States during peacetime. No woman had been executed by the federal government since 1865.

To Morton Sobell the judge said: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project." The evidence pointed to 12 to 20 years and involvement in a project.

DOWN OUR WOUNDS, TO HEAL OUR SORES TO MAKE OUR SOCIETY WELL

Morton Sobell is INNOCENT say:

HAROLD C. UREY

MARTIN BUBER

PABLO CASALS

BERTRAND RUSSELL

LEWIS PAULING

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the festering case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a CITIZENS' FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10010

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell inci

Since the trial the following new evidence has been presented in court:

- Affidavits of David Greenglass's lawyers revealing that Greenglass, according to documents in his own handwriting, told conflicting stories; that Greenglass's wife confided that her husband was an habitual liar who had fit of hysteria and ran nude through hallways shouting incoherently; and memoranda indicating that a deal was made with the prosecution to lighten Greenglass's punishment in exchange for his testimony.

- Proof that a console table the Rosenbergs owned was an ordinary, inexpensive table bought in Macy's as they had testified. The prosecution had claimed the table, not produced in court, was an expensive gift from the Russians followed out for secret microfilm work.

- Proof that the prosecution brought a portrait photographer to court secretly to observe the Rosenbergs. Later, on the stand, he claimed he was identifying them upon seeing them for the first time in court.

- Proof that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico at the instigation of the prosecution, and that at the trial the prosecution claimed fraudulently that the Mexican government had deported Sobell, thus giving the court the impression that Sobell was a fugitive. The new evidence shows that the Mexican government not only did not deport Sobell, but took action to see that its laws were not violated by an international kidnapping.

- Proof that Sobell and his family went to Mexico in a normal manner with proper tourist cards and air tickets, and in their own name. Sobell, as a scientist and teacher with left-wing views, has admitted that hysteria in the United States frightened him, and while in Mexico on vacation he thought of living abroad. He made inquiries under other names for passage to France and Israel. But he lived openly in Mexico City under his own name where he could be reached readily, and not as a fugitive.

NONE OF THIS EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEARING IN COURT. Each time, the prosecution has managed to avoid a hearing on the merits.

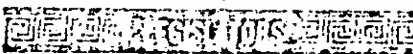


Defenders of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict often claim that the Supreme Court has reviewed the case many times and found nothing wrong. The fact is, as Justice Black has stated, "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." The Supreme Court has emphasized that refusal to review a case in no way judges its merit. Further, appeals are limited to legal points, not the question of innocence or guilt or which witness was telling the truth.

One judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the late Jerome Frank,

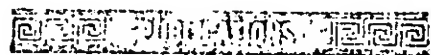
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 Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
 Eleven Swiss Parliamentarians

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Rosenbergs.

ROSENBERG CASE

"Wholly reprehensible" was the expression the U.S. Court of Appeals used in one decision describing prosecutive tactics in getting publicity prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a national should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's answer at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the Fifth Amendment to the same question previously before a Grand Jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases since the execution have barred such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1953, the U.S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that under today's interpretation of the law, the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Legally speaking, the Appeal Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg, if she were alive, to raise the point.

APPEALS COURT DECISION

The furor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Mooney-Billings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Dreyfus case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, demonstrations in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and pleas pouring from throughout the world. Pope Pius XII, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency.

A hard battle raged until the last moment. Justice Douglas granted a stay of execution, braving later moves for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had adjourned for the summer, but it was called back into unprecedented session to override Justice Douglas' 6-3 while the executioner stood by in Sing Sing prison. A few hours later, on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before sundown to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their innocence in final statements. A telephone was kept open to the death chamber with the offer to spare them if they would admit guilt.

Morton Sobell received the news in Alcatraz, a prison supposedly for hardened criminals. He had been sent there on Thanksgiving Day, 1952, after he refused to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs. After the death of the Rosenbergs he was approached again to change his testimony. Sobell spent five and a half years in Alcatraz.

U.S. and this treatment of being vindictive resulted in his transfer to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

APPEALS COURT DECISION

APPEALS COURT DECISION

The list of those trying Sobell's release has grown each year. It includes eminent persons of many viewpoints: the world over, the partial listing on page 10. There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who say the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell is innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regard the "seven sentence" as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a noted group including Edmund Cathin, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "vague in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

APPEALS COURT DECISION

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons appealing for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be under way in the Justice Department. But it turned out that those assuring the study were the same holdovers in the department who reported that the responsibility of defending the verdict at the trial was of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The official statement said it would be up to the parole board.

APPEALS COURT DECISION

Morton Sobell is still in Alcatraz for him. Rabbi Haimin of the Union of Reform Judaism in New York City is active in the Interfaith Activities of the Union of Reform Judaism.

to open and the United Conference of American Scientists has agreed to serve as its parole advisor. Sobell's wife, his mother, and his children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. U. MacNamara, Dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Notables from throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist.

Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.

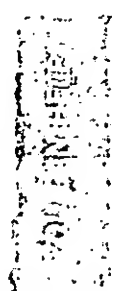
The Rosenberg-Sobell case runs through the fabric of the last decade. There have been countless statements by authorities that Russian scientific capabilities were woefully underestimated and Soviet espionage did not come from espionage. Yet two persons are located in a grave on Long Island on the accusation that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Keelt has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, himself, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his staggering sentence . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the witchcraft trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes, 'Fifty persons confessed and were freed.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavoidable."

Professor Francis P. Wornoth of the University of Utah, authority on Constitutional law, calls Sobell "the man in the iron mask of American inquisitiveness" because of fear in Washington of opening the Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A committee of eminent Americans is seeking to form an independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition circulating Sobell a Citizens' Full Pardon and calling upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling, Pablo Casals, Martin Buber, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.



1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.
2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16mm sound film "Morton Sobell -- A Plea for Justice" (30 minutes).
4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.
5. Circulate this booklet and other material for more intensive study. For more information, order can be bought for \$6 per set. A contribution can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

910 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

VI 19983

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Among those who have signed the petition on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander	Dr. Uri Miller
Dr. Gunther Anders	Gerhard O. W. Mueller
David Andrews	Lewis Mumford
Roger Baldwin	Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rabbi J. S. Bass	Jerome Nathanson
Carlton Beale	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Helen M. Beardsley	Lord Boyd Orr
Dr. John C. Bennett	Prof. Victor Paschke
Leo Berman	Dr. Linus Pauling
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein	Dr. Bryden Linsley Phelps
Robert Bolt	Clorence E. Pickett
Rabbi Balfour Brickner	Prof. Dale Pontier
Dr. Martin Buber	Dr. Luis Sanchez Fontan
Dr. Edmund Cahn	Rabbi Emanuel Rackman
Pablo Casals	Howard B. Radest
Lord Cherley	Paul Ramsey
Harold A. Craneheld	Prof. Anatol Rapoport
Prof. Lloyd Donnell	Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Rabbi Maurice D. Eisendrath	Prof. Fred Rodell
Elizabeth, Queen Mother of Belgium	Lord Bertrand Russell
Dr. Thomas I. Emerson	Jean-Paul Sartre
Rev. John E. Evans	Prof. Malcolm Sharp
James T. Farrell	Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Federico Fellini	Alan Silitoe
Rabbi Morris Fishman	Sydney Silverman M.P.
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes	Harvey Swados
Waldo Frank	Norman Thomas
Rev. G. Snubert Frye	Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Rev. Erwin A. Goede	Kenneth Tynan
Maxwell Goldmar	Dr. Harold C. Urey
Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg	Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Israel Goldstein	Rowland Watts
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough	Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Rev. Donald Harrington	Arnold Wecker
Dr. A. Eustace Haydon	Dr. Daniel Day Williams
Nat Hentoff	Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
Rev. John Haynes Holmes	Belgian League for Rights for Man
Rabbi Philip Horowitz	Christian Century
Leo Hurwitz	The Nation Magazine
Rev. John Paul Jones	The New Republic
Rev. Joseph P. King	The New York Post
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.	The Progressive
William Kunstler	Social Action Commission of the
Morris Laub	Union of American Hebrew
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann	Congregations
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld	Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
Doris Lessing	49 International Nuclear Scientists
Donal E. J. MacNamara	11 Swiss Parliamentarians
Daniel G. Marshall	Hawaii Local 142 ILWU
Dr. Leo Mayer	representing 22,000 members
Milton Mayer	Women's International League for
Rev. Peter McCormack	Peace and Freedom
Sen. Leo Metcalf	1500 American Clergymen

For further information write:

SECRET COMMITTEE, 510 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1965.

WIFE STILL SEEKS SOBELL FREEDOM

She Puts Cost of 15-Year
Fight at \$1 Million

By PETER KILINS

One of the most massive efforts ever made to free any prisoner has been going on for nearly 15 years on behalf of Morton Sobell, convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. His wife, Helen, says it has cost probably \$1 million thus far.

The most recent Government statement has been a Department of Justice reply to an appeal by Mrs. Sobell to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

In this, Reed C. Cozart, personal attorney, wrote that if Sobell filed a clemency petition based on his belief that his sentence was excessive, based on his institutional adjustment, etc., we would be glad to give it consideration.

But Mr. Cozart's letter, dated Feb. 5, said "there would be no basis for acting favorably upon a petition predicated upon his plea of innocence primarily," and the Government was "bound by the legal adjudication of his guilt in this case."

Sentenced in 1951

Sobell, who will be 43 April 11, has been in custody since Aug. 18, 1950. He was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment April 5, 1951, in the same case in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed June 19, 1953.

Since January he has been in Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary, after five and a half years at Alcatraz and the rest of his term in Atlanta and Springfield Mo., Prison Medical Center.

Mrs. Sobell, a petite, black-haired former physicist, is chairman, with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Rose Sobell, of a Committee to Secure Justice



FREEDOM SOUGHT: Morton Sobell, who was convicted in atom-spying case.

for Morton Sobell, success or to a similar group named for the Rosenbergs.

For the last decade, she says she has worked on a budget of about \$50,000 a year with offices currently here at 150 Fifth Avenue, 2d 20th Street, and in eight other cities.

For the last year, she has been teaching in a private school to find something to give the unemployed after devoting herself completely to the case since 1950. The Sobells have a son, Mark, 15.

Petition for Pardon

The committee is currently circulating a petition to President Johnson urging a pardon for Sobell. Mrs. Sobell says this has amassed 8,000 signatures in a year from Americans calling her husband innocent, and is to be submitted when 10,000 are gathered.

Also under way is a plan for a new habeas corpus suit in Federal Court, offering what Mrs.

Sobell says is still-unrevealed, but "important new evidence of the innocence of the Rosenbergs and my husband," to be filed probably about June.

William M. Kunstler, who with Arthur Kinoy has been Sobell's counsel since September, says the Supreme Court has had the case before it six times from 1952 to 1963, but never yet allowed arguments.

Mrs. Sobell says the late President Kennedy between his 1960 election and 1963 inauguration, told her he would free her husband. Two aides, she says, told her he would set up a committee of law professors on the case, but she thinks right-wing pressures caused delay.

Parole Denied

The Federal Parole Board has annually denied Sobell parole since he first became eligible in July, 1962, although without explanation, Mrs. Sobell says.

She contends he could fulfill needed requirements: a family awaiting him, an offer of full-time employment, and agreement by Robert D. Clark, Secretary of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, to be his parole adviser.

The Sobell committee has published 8,000 copies of an eight-volume, 1,715-page trial transcript, selling this now-days at \$6 a set, to provide what Mrs. Sobell calls a "complete presentation." She estimates it has distributed 10,000 copies of a 672-page book by John Wexler and John A. Williams by Malcolm S. Lipson on the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Mrs. Sobell says she has herself addressed 11,000 people at 100 meetings at which many of the minds have been raised, including trips in 1962 and 1963 to Western Europe.

Maintaining her husband's innocence, she insists there never was any testimony that he "transmitted or received any secret material."

Testimony of Engineer

Sobell's conviction depended on testimony of a former fellow Navy engineer, Max Elitcher, which Mrs. Sobell contends was uncorroborated. She tells Mr. Elitcher was himself liable to a

perjury prosecution.

Mr. Elitcher's testimony is, sically was that (1) Sobell had gotten him to join the Young Communist League in 1939, (2) Rosenberg in 1944 told him Sobell was helping get military information for the Soviet Union, and Sobell became angry hearing this later, (3) Sobell, 1947 asked if he knew anyone who could be approached for spying, (4) Sobell supported Rosenberg in trying to induce him to stay in the Navy in 1948 for spying, and (5) Sobell, 1945 took a film can from Flushing to Manhattan, saying he had information for Rosenberg.

Sobell did not testify in his own defense. He said this was on advice of his lawyers, who were convinced the prosecution case was weak. But his wife says he has consistently asserted his innocence and has insisted he was never a member of the Communist party.

Persons who have declared faith in her husband's innocence, Mrs. Sobell says, include Dr. Harold C. Urey, L. L. Pauling and Bertalan R. Nobel prize winners, and Rev. Peter McCormack, who lost his post as Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz after taking this stand.

Among persons who consider the case merits review or a sentence excessive, Mrs. Sobell cites Senator Lee Metcalf, Democrat of Montana, as having written Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in 1961 that the conviction was on "very dubious evidence." The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., she says, has called the sentence "cruel and unusual" regardless of guilt or innocence.

At Lewisburg, Sobell is earning 35 cents an hour for a 36-hour week working in a metal-cabinet-making factory, Mr. Sobell says. At Springfield, he says he designed a simulator for training X-ray technicians. In Atlanta, she says he has made a machine to cut down a tire hazard in two or three times a month, perhaps one a year.

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Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 213-6030

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NEW BID PLANNED FOR SOBELL TRIAL

Move in Spy Case Based on Forthcoming Book

By PETER RHISS

A new effort in Federal Court to upset the conviction of Morton Sobell on spy conspiracy charges is being planned, based on material gathered in a forthcoming book. The case led ultimately to the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as spies in 1953.

In a book being published Aug. 20 by Doubleday & Company, Inc., a husband-and-wife team of New York free-lance writers, Walter and Miriam Schneir, contend that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were "punished for a crime that never occurred."

They assert that "there is not the slightest reason to believe" the key prosecution witnesses, David Greenglass and Harry Gold, "ever met each other prior to their arrests." Both men had testified that Greenglass gave Gold atomic bomb sketches in a crucial act of the Rosenberg spy plot in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 3, 1945.

Motion Being Drafted

The motion for a new trial is being drafted by William M. Kunstler, Arthur Kreeb and Marshall Faxon, co-counsel for Sobell, who will complete half of his 30-year sentence on Aug. 18. Mr. Kunstler said the motion would claim perjury, forgery and suppression of evidence in a series of Sobell's innocence, and would depend on the book, "Invitation to an Inquiry," as partial documentation.

In Washington, the Department of Justice reserved comment on the proposed new move on the ground that its officials had not yet seen the Schneirs' book. Other legal experts, however, noted that the courts set rigorous standards for reopening such cases, and expressed doubt about the defense's chances.

Sobell's wife, Helen, declared Sobell's case has never had an actual hearing on evidence since the original trial in 1951, although petitions have gone as high as the Supreme Court 11 times.

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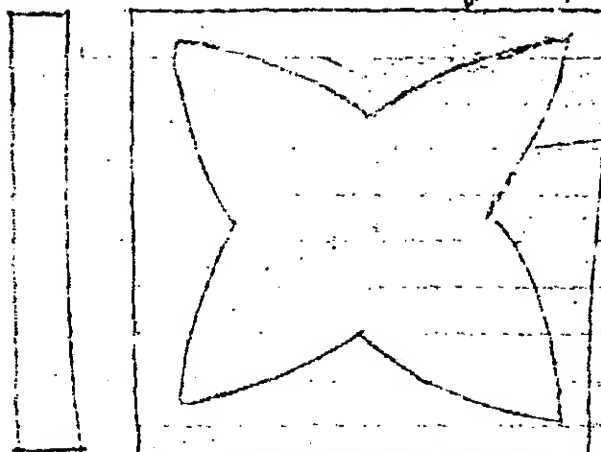
Credibility Is Target

Mr. Schneir, who is 35 years old, has written in particular for The Nation and The Reporter magazines. He was now editor of MD, a cultural news magazine for physicians and his wife, who is 32, was a former kindergarten and nursery teacher when they started on their book six years ago.

In an interview, Mr. Schneir said he originally thought it "unlikely" that the Rosenbergs were innocent, although he had been "shocked by the sentence of death in the electric chair."

Basically, the new book centers fire on the credibility of Greenglass and Gold. Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, was released in November, 1960, after serving nine and a half years of his 15-year term in the Rosenberg case. Gold is serving a 30-year sentence for a separate atomic spy plot with Klaus Fuchs, the British physicist.

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S. D. of N. Y.
MAR 12 1951



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The author says that Gold's pre-trial statements show:

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Mr. Ballard added that Gold remained, in his opinion, "a thoroughly repentant man with nothing to hide," and "I am reasonably certain he was telling the truth" in the trial testimony eventually given.

'I Am Shocked'

"If they are trying to make a liar out of Harry, I'm shocked," Mr. Ballard said. He added that he had been "trying to get Harry out of jail a long while" on the parole for which he has been eligible for five years and on a 1963 petition for commuting sentence.

Gold is in Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary, where Sobell has also been imprisoned since last January.

As to Greenglass, the

Schneirs quote Benjamin F. Pollack, a Department of Justice attorney who had been assigned in December, 1953, to draw up a still-confidential 95-page report on the Rosenberg-Sobell case for the then Attorney General, Herbert Brownell. They say they had a two-hour interview with Mr. Pollack on departmental authorization. They assert he told them Greenglass had "no conscience at all," and "if I were a judge, I wouldn't take his testimony too seriously."

Mr. Pollack, through the Justice Department, reserved comment.

Woman Interviewed

In one part of his testimony, Greenglass said he had met a Mrs. Ann Sidorovich in January, 1945, after which Rosenberg told him she was the person likely to go to Albuquerque to get atomic bomb information from him.

The Schneirs report an interview with Mrs. Sidorovich, whom the prosecution had called an "espionage courier," but had never brought in as a witness at the trial.

Mrs. Sidorovich, they write, told them she did not ever remember meeting Greenglass and had denied his story of her supposed courier trip plan "under oath" before the 1953 Federal grand jury here. She was quoted as saying she and her husband "were under 24-hour surveillance for over a year" by the F. B. I. thereafter.

The Schneirs write that they tried to interview Greenglass and his wife through the

couple's attorney, O. John Rogge, but had been rebuffed. They assert Mr. Rogge "characterized David as the sort who could be easily led."

Asked for comment, Mr. Rogge replied, "I never said that he could be 'easily led' with the implication that he could be made to say things as a witness." Mr. Rogge added he had "no doubt in my mind as to what the facts are," but would not go into the issues again unless a court proceeding arose.

He said the Greenglasses had changed their name with court approval, and were unavailable for interviews.

The Schneirs believe they are the first press representatives ever to see any of the four sketches drawn by Greenglass in 1950 and 1951 while he was in custody. These were introduced at the trial as "replicas" of originals he transmitted to Rosenberg and Gold in 1945.

The book reproduces three of these Greenglass sketches, which the authors say they were permitted to photostate from padlocked Federal Court files of the spy trial exhibits.

One had been described by Greenglass as showing a lens mold into which high explosives were poured. The two others, he testified, were replicas of sketches further developing the molds.

The fourth sketch was reputedly of the atom bomb itself, which Greenglass testified he gave Rosenberg in September, 1945. The Schneirs say Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial and is now a member of the United States

Court of Appeals, denied their 1962 request to release this sketch.

The Schneirs assert "Greenglass' three crudely drawn sketches" and "meager explanations" did not appear to them to reveal "matters of earth-shaking importance."

His data, they say, appear "extremely rudimentary, an impression strengthened by his testimony that none of the lens sketches is drawn to scale, that he was incapable of telling which of the many types of lens molds constructed in the shop was an improvement over any other one, and that he did not know the kind, quantity or combination of high explosives from which the lenses were made."

At the trial, Dr. Walter S. Koski, who had been a Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic bomb engineer on implosion research, testified the lens sketches "illustrate the important principle involved."

He described this as "the use of a combination of high explosives of appropriate shape to produce a symmetrical converging detonation wave." In essence, the technique surrounded plutonium with a layer of explosives, and these were exploded inward to compress fissionable material into a critical mass, touching off a chain reaction and the nuclear blast.

Dr. Koski testified there had been "no information in textbooks or technical journals on this particular subject" as of 1945, and the work had remained secret information until made public at the 1951 trial.

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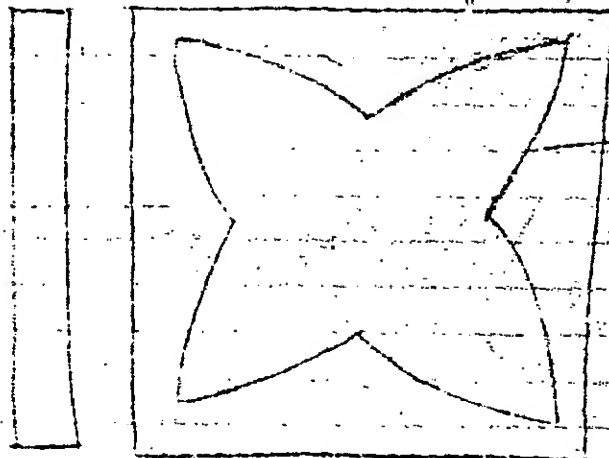
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"I Am Shocked"

"If they are trying to make a liar out of Harry, I'm shocked," Mr. Ballard said. He added that he had been "trying to get Harry out of jail a long while" on the parole for which he has been eligible for five years and on a 1963 petition for commuting sentence.

Gold is in Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary, where Sobell has also been imprisoned since last January.

As to Greenglass, the

Schneirs quote Benjamin F. Pollack, a Department of Justice attorney who had been assigned in December, 1955, to draw up a still-confidential 95-page report on the Rosenberg-Sobell case for the then Attorney General, Herbert Brownell.

They say they had a two-hour interview with Mr. Pollack on departmental authorization. They assert he told them Greenglass had "no conscience at all," and "if I were a judge I wouldn't take his testimony too seriously."

Mr. Pollack, through the Justice Department, reserved comment.

Woman Interviewed

In one part of his testimony, Greenglass said he had met a Mrs. Ann Sidorovich in January 1945, after which Rosenberg told him she was the person likely to go to Albuquerque to get atomic bomb information from him.

The Schneirs report an interview with Mrs. Sidorovich, whom the prosecution had called an "espionage courier," but had never brought in as a witness at the trial.

Mrs. Sidorovich, they write, told them she did not ever remember meeting Greenglass, and had denied his story of her supposed courier trip plan "under oath" before the 1950 Federal grand jury here. She was quoted as saying she and her husband "were under 24-hour surveillance for over a year" by the F. B. I. thereafter.

The Schneirs write that they tried to interview Greenglass and his wife through the

couple's attorney, O. John Rogge, but had been rebuffed. They assert Mr. Rogge "characterized David as the sort who could be easily led."

Asked for comment, Mr. Rogge replied, "I never said that he could be easily led with the implication that he could be made to say things as a witness." Mr. Rogge added he had "no doubt in my mind as to what the facts are," but would not go into the issues again unless a court proceeding arose.

He said the Greenglasses had changed their name with court approval, and were unavailable for interviews.

The Schneirs believe they are the first press representatives ever to see any of the four sketches drawn by Greenglass in 1950 and 1951 while he was in custody. There were introduced at the trial as "replicas" of originals he transmitted to Rosenberg and Gold in 1945.

The book reproduces three of these Greenglass sketches, which the authors say they were permitted to photostat from padlocked Federal Court files of the spy trial exhibits.

One had been described by Greenglass as showing a lens mold into which high explosives were poured. The two others, he testified, were replicas of sketches further developing the molds.

The fourth sketch was reportedly of the atom bomb itself, which Greenglass testified he gave Rosenberg in September, 1945. The Schneirs say Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial and is now a member of the United States

Court of Appeals, denied their 1962 request to release this sketch.

The Schneirs assert "Greenglass' three crudely drawn sketches" and "meager explanations" did not appear to them to reveal "matters of earth-shaking importance."

His data, they say, appear "extremely rudimentary, an impression strengthened by his testimony that none of the lens sketches is drawn to scale, that he was incapable of telling which of the many types of lens molds constructed in his shop was an improvement over any other one, and that he did not know the kind, quantity or combination of high explosives from which the lenses were made."

At the trial, Dr. Walter S. Koski, who had been a Los Alamos (N.M.) atomic bomb engineer on implosion research, testified the "lens" sketches "illustrate the important principle involved."

He described this as "the use of a combination of high explosives of appropriate shape to produce a symmetrical converging detonation wave." In essence, the technique surrounded plutonium with a layer of explosives, and these were exploded inward to compress the fissionable material into a critical mass, touching off a chain reaction and the nuclear blast.

Dr. Koski testified there had been "no information in text books or technical journals on this particular subject" as of 1945, and the work had remained secret information until made public at the 1951 trial.

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Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011

Tel. 243-6030

Case of the 'Atom Spies'

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It is fitting that, twenty years after Hiroshima, a book should appear, devoted to the most famous case associated with the cataclysmic event—the atomic-espionage trial which resulted in the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. "Invitation to an Inquest" commemorates an event and an era. The death sentence reverberated throughout the world. In capital cities everywhere, vigils convened at U.S. embassies and mass rallies assembled to protest. The Rosenbergs' electrocution at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953, did not kill off the doubts.

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issues. The book takes itself squarely on the record—on prior statements and trial testimony; and where the authors depart from the record, they do so to conduct their own investigation, the results of which serve to increase the reader's restiveness. They charge, for example, that a crucial record of a hotel-registration card was forged, and contend that Greenglass's replicas of drawings of high-explosive lens molds and of the atomic bomb were scientifically insignificant. They claim, in fact, that there were no original sketches and hence Gold's testimony that he transmitted them to the Russians was a lie.

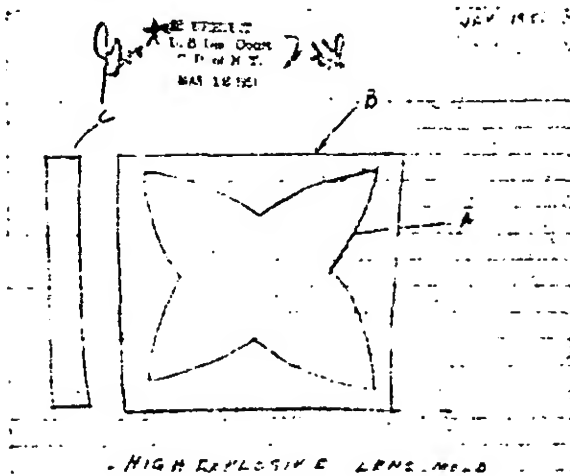
The government charged that David Greenglass (Ethel Rosenberg's brother) made drawings of atomic devices while he was a U.S. Army technician stationed at the Los Alamos, N.M., lab, and that he passed these drawings to chemist Harry Gold (who was also engaged in Soviet espionage) at the behest of Julius

dramatizing megalomania—with a "memory" infinitely susceptible to guidance and manipulation. The Schneirs assert that the Rosenbergs were innocent; that the plot to obtain national-defense information for the Soviet Union never took place; that the "hoax" was manufactured during the 400 hours of Gold's interrogation by the FBI and his further interrogation by government attorneys that Gold and Greenglass had, in fact, never met prior to their imprisonment; that in the atmosphere of hysteria surrounding the discovery that the Soviets had tested an atomic device, scapegoats had to be uncovered—or created.

The Rosenbergs, argue the Schneirs, were those scapegoats. And they conclude: "In short, the trial—stage against a backdrop of national anxiety over the Korean War and a possible atomic conflict with the Soviet Union—was a product of its times, displaying in microcosm many of the prevalent sociopolitical assumptions and preoccupations of the day."

'Rehash': Queried about the book by two of the assistant prosecuting attorneys in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, James Kilsheimer III and Roy M. Cohn, severely denied the possibility of judicial error. "All I know," Kilsheimer said, "is that the book takes an antigovernment position." Kilsheimer had not read the Schneirs' book but he had read some advance publicity of it. "The trial was 100 per cent fair," he said. Cohn charged that the book was "a rehash of the old left-wing line 15 years ago." The Schneirs, Cohn said, spent hours with Mrs. Sobell. "Why didn't they tell me or some of the other prosecutors," he asked. (Walter Schneir's reply was: "There is a certain naiveté in going to the prosecution and asking: 'Did you frame the case?'")

Whatever the judgment, the dispute will continue. The Rosenbergs lie in a quiet grave.



Greenglass drawing of a lens mold, and the Rosenbergs

doubts anew in their book, the result of five years' labor, at once a painstaking investigation of all the relevant available data and, in effect, a legal brief as well. In fact the lawyers for Morton Sobell—one of the figures in the Rosenberg case, now serving a 30-year sentence in a Federal penitentiary—have announced that they will appeal "Inquest" to their motion for a new trial for their client.

'Hoax': Arguing Sobell's innocence, the motion will claim, as do the Schneirs, perjury on the part of Harry Gold and David and Ruth Greenglass, the key witnesses for the prosecution, and forgery and suppression of evidence on the part of the government. What is being charged—and the charge is not new—is that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were victims of a frame-up, a "fantastic hoax."

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Rosenberg for transmission to Soviet agents. Sobell, who was convicted in the same trial, had been charged with non-atomic espionage.

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June, 1965

What does it mean, not to have been forgotten?

To be not forgotten has far greater connotation than the mere passive not forgetting. In this case it signifies an active concern that is not fully recognized in the above expression. I think this has been the single element that has really kept me alive all these years - alive in the sense that I never for a moment lost myself in my prison. I always felt connecting links with the outside world - which could otherwise never have existed.

To lose oneself in prison is all too easy, and in the case of a lengthy imprisonment it denotes a sort of death. A death in the sense of a departure from this world. Nor is this strictly metaphorical.

On the other hand, in a way it has made it more difficult to do my time, this way. But I'm not complaining. I'd rather have it hard but be alive, than have it easy and be dead.

It is difficult to imagine what sort of person I'd be now, if I'd have been forgotten - but I'm glad to be the person I am. Remember, I've not remained a static individual by any means. I'm aware of a tremendous development, but it wouldn't be proper for me to try to characterize it.

What would the Rosenbergs be like now, if they were alive? How different would the overall situation be? It is one of these questions that will never be answered. But one asks, nevertheless. Odd, how the Times, in all its discussion of capital punishment, never mentions this, glaring though it be.

June twelve years ago? It's only in retrospect that I become ever more aware of how insensible I was to the situation. In the main it was my prison environment that anesthetized me, to everything. But I do recall how I wished that in some way it could be I instead of her. Then there would be no orphans.

It hasn't been an easy time. We've had so many sharp excursions. Hopes risen and dashed, how many times? Have we any more blood left? I feel quite dried out. But still I would like to take this final omnibus motion into court, not because I have renewed hopes, but because I want to present a clear and exact record for all whocare to peruse it.

Probably the new book, "Invitation to an Inquest" is quite timely. This is just the right length of time afterwards so that people will be able to make a more sympathetic judgment than during prior years when extraneous questions got involved in the evaluation.

The legal steps move along so slowly, and I do so want to see us in court once more. I pray and hope I won't become embittered. This could happen, as much as I'd resist it with all the power of my will.

Yes, in looking back it definitely seems like a very long 12 years since the moment I received the telegram in Alcatraz from my attorney. And yet, while it was being lived it didn't seem but a flash, a moment in history. The moment that ended the lives of an innocent Ethel and an innocent Julius.

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A-18

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1965

A BOOK FOR TODAY

Were the Rosenbergs Guilty?

By DONALD MINTZ

INVITATION TO AN IN-QUEST. By Walter and Miriam Schneir. Facsimiles, illus., 479 pages. Doubleday & Co. \$5.95.

"Not only were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—and Morton Sobell—unjustly convicted," write Walter and Miriam Schneir, "they were punished for a crime that never occurred."

That firm statement is not an idle claim nor is it made emotionally or without full appreciation of its significance. Schneir whose writing has appeared in various national publications, including *The Nation* and *The Reporter*, and his wife "have devoted five years to investigating the Rosenberg-Sobell case." They seem to have followed every lead they could, and they have indicated the nature of those leads they could not. They have gone over as many of the voluminous records of the case as were open to them—and a good part unfortunately were not. Moreover they have had access to the previously closed files and recordings concerning the case in the possession of Harry Gold's lawyer, Gold, who granted the Schneirs permission to use the material, was one of the key prosecution witnesses. The Schneirs have gone still further. They have examined several prosecution exhibits in detail and, where necessary, with expert assistance. They conclude that one of these exhibits was misrepresented. And they conclude that it is "a near certainty" that another, a hotel registration card, "is a forgery."

Despite the fact that in 1953, when the Rosenbergs were executed for having transmitted secrets about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union, there were grave doubts about the case in some non-left wing circles in the United States, and even graver doubts in far wider circles abroad, the Schneirs' conclusions seem fantastic on their face. It is not the claim that the Rosenbergs were falsely executed for a crime they did not commit and that Morton Sobell, who is still in jail, was imprisoned for a crime he, too, did not commit. For it is very difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that at the least it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty and that if by chance they were, the information transmitted was relatively unimportant and perhaps trivial.

The difficulty arises with the statement that the "crime . . . never occurred" and that an important document is almost certainly a fake. For if that is true, not only were the principal prosecution witnesses heavyweight character-lars but somebody close to the prosecution made the

forgery. The implication is unavoidable.

The Schneirs show that in the climate caused by the Korean War, the arrest of Klaus Fuchs and the Soviet Union's explosion of its first atomic bomb, it was widely believed that bomb secrets must have been stolen and that the FBI set out to discover who stole them. They contend that this assumption misled the Justice Department and the courts into accepting and developing some highly doubtful supposed evidence that in calmer times would have been subject to more skeptical scrutiny, a scrutiny that it could not have survived.

There is no doubt that the Schneirs make an impressive case even down to their seemingly fantastic final conclusion. There is also no doubt that their case is subject to rebuttal, for it is the beginning of a hoped-for dialogue, and not the last word. They do not claim otherwise.

Even if one discards all but their mildest—and most likely—contention, it seems to the layman that they have assembled sufficient evidence to warrant a reopening of the case.

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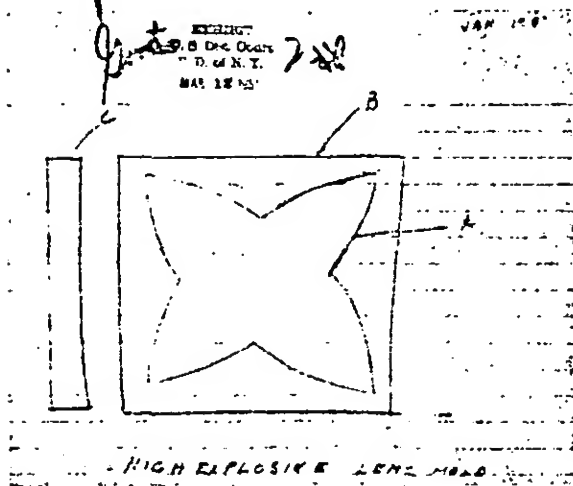
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Greenglass drawing of a lens mold, and the Rosenbergs

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Tel. 213-6030

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

-against-

Cr. 134-245

MORTON SOBELL,

Defendant.

S I R:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant will move this Court at a motion term thereof to be held in Room 318, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, on the 28th day of March, 1966, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order directing the government to produce for his inspection and study the original of Government Exhibit 8 and the untranscribed stenographic notes of the testimony of David Greenglass and John A. Derry relating thereto, properly and fully transcribed.

Dated: New York, New York
March 20th 1966.

Yours, etc.

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Attorneys for Defendant

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Cr. 134-245

-against-

MORTON SOBELL,

Defendant.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 (ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER, being duly sworn, deposes and
says:

I am one of the attorneys for the defendant herein
who, along with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, was convicted in
1951 of conspiring to transmit classified atomic information to
the Soviet Union during wartime, all in violation of Title 50,
United States Code, Section 34. He was sentenced to a term of
thirty years in jail and is presently confined at the United
States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

I am making this affidavit in support of defendant's
motion for the production of certain impounded testimony relating
to Government Exhibit 8, allegedly "a replica of the sketch,
cross-section of the atomic bomb" (R. 702), as well as the exhibit
itself. When this sketch was offered into evidence at the trial,
defense counsel, after first strenuously objecting to its ad-
mission, asked the Court "to impound this exhibit so that it re-
mains secret to the Court, the jury and counsel." (R. 703).
The Court so ordered (R. 704).

At the time of the introduction of Government Exhibit
8, David Greenglass, a key government witness, was on the stand.
Greenglass, who had testified that it was a replica of a sketch
which he had given to Julius Rosenberg in September of 1945
(R. 702), was about to describe it when lead counsel for the

defense requested that his testimony "also be kept secret" (R. 705). Because all defense counsel would not join in a stipulation that Greenglass' testimony regarding the sketch was "confidential matter and pertaining to the national defense" (R. 720), the Court sua sponte cleared the courtroom during "the balance of this testimony" (R. 715).

Before this decision was reached, the Court permitted the jury, the press and the courtroom spectators to listen to a great deal of colloquy between counsel for the government and for the defendants as to the secret character of the proof to be offered by Greenglass and other witnesses (R. 712-716). At one point, the prosecutor stated that "that matter is of such gravity that the Atomic Energy Commission held hearings, at which I was represented, as did the Joint Congressional Committee, and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission have been in attendance here at the trial, as your Honor knows, have been in constant consultation with me and my staff on the subject" (R. 713-4).

After Greenglass' testimony about Exhibit 8 had been completed, the stenographer's untranscribed notes were impounded and it does not appear in the official trial transcript. The jury (as well as the press and public) was left with the impression that a scientific secret of enormous proportion was contained in Exhibit 8. The prejudicial nature of this impression insofar as defendant is concerned can scarcely be underestimated.

Outside of Greenglass, only one witness testified as to Exhibit 8. John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who had served as liaison for General Leslie R. Groves, the officer in charge of the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, was permitted to view the exhibit and listen to the impounded Greenglass testimony. Thereupon, he testified as follows:

* / Derry testified with the same elaborate security precautions as had been imposed during the testimony of Greenglass as to Exhibit 8 (R. 1318-1319).

Q. Mr. Derry, does the description as read by Mr. Slavin in conjunction with the sketch before you, Government's Exhibit 8, relate to the atomic weapon which was in the course of development in 1945?

* * *

A. It does.

* * *

Q. Does the knowledge as disclosed in the material read by Mr. Slavin, in conjunction with the sketch before you, Government's Exhibit 8, demonstrate substantially and with substantial accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb?

* * *

A. It does.

Q. From that testimony and from that exhibit you perceive clearly the structure of the weapon as it actually was?

A. I didn't get that question.

/fol. 1330/ Q. That is, from the testimony as it has been read to you and from the sketch, Exhibit 8, can you perceive --

The Court: Can an expert.

Q. Can you --

The Court: I would say, can an expert in that particular field perceive.

Q. Can a scientist, and can you, perceive what the actual construction of the bomb was?

A. You can.

Q. To a substantial degree?

A. You can.

Q. Was this information classified at the time?

A. It was classified top secret.

Q. Is it still classifield?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does this information relate to the national defense of the United States of America?

A. It certainly does.

* * *

Q. Does the information that has been read to you, together with the sketch concern a type of atomic bomb which was actually used by the United States of America?

A. It does. It is the bomb we dropped at Nagasaki, similar to it.

On cross-examination, Derry stated that the exhibit and the Greenglass testimony concerning it was "the principle ... that is what is intended here" (R. 1336), rather than "a complete description of the cross-section of the atomic bomb and the function of the atomic bomb and how it works and the principles under which it works" (R. 1336-7). When defense counsel attempted to press the witness as to the completeness of Greenglass' description of the bomb, he was interrupted by the Court who volunteered that "I don't think it was offered as a complete or a detailed description ... it is a description of a principle upon which it works" (R. 1337).

New counsel for defendant are now in the process of preparing a motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2255 to set aside his conviction on the ground, inter alia, that the government fabricated and knowingly, wilfully, intentionally and deliberately utilized false and perjurious testimony and documents in its successful effort to convict defendant and his co-defendants of the crime of conspiring to commit atomic espionage during wartime. In connection with these preparations, defendant considers it indispensable to such preparations that he be permitted to examine Exhibit 8 and the untranscribed testimony of David Greenglass relating thereto.

Among other things, defendant will contend that many of the exhibits offered by the government during the trial were deliberate and fabricated forgeries, the false nature of which it had full knowledge, and that the testimony relating thereto

was likewise fabricated, false and perjurious under similar conditions of knowledge and wilfulness. Since the impounded evidence referred to above has not been seen by defendant's counsel, it is impossible to complete his motion under 28 U.S.C. 2255 without recourse to it. Following such examination, which ~~would~~ be in the best interest of justice, defendant will be in a position to determine whether the impounded material should be considered in his moving papers.

There can be no question of any conceivable threat to national security at this point. Even during the trial, the prosecution had no objection to the introduction in open court of Exhibit 8 without the precautions which, it must be kept in mind, were first suggested by defense counsel and not by the government. This was also true of the related testimony of David Greenglass and, inferentially at least, of that of Mr. Derry as well. Moreover, it has been patently apparent for many years that the information which the government claimed was received from David Greenglass by defendant's co-defendants and allegedly transmitted to the Soviet Union could not possibly have had any significant effect, if it had any at all, on that country's scientific progress insofar as the development of the atom bomb was concerned.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that the government be directed to produce for the immediate inspection by the defendant or his attorneys and their scientific and documentary experts Government Exhibit 8 and all of the impounded testimony of David Greenglass and John Derry pertaining thereto.

Sworn to before me this

15th day of March, 1966

William M. Kunstler
William M. Kunstler

Last Monday, May 8th attorneys for Morton Sobell went into court asking a hearing for a new trial.

In a recently published book, "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST," the authors, Walter and Miriam Schneir (Doubleday), urge, supporting their position with documentary evidence, that forgery and perjured testimony convicted Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

On the basis of new evidence brought forth in the book, attorneys for Morton Sobell, including law professors from Harvard, Rutgers, and U. of New Mexico, are asking the U. S. District Court to grant freedom or a hearing for a new trial at which the evidence can be weighed by a court of law. (A copy of the legal petition will be mailed on request.) A hearing to determine whether Morton Sobell will be permitted to come to New York from Lewisburg prison was set for May 20th.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death in 1951 and executed on June 19, 1953. Morton Sobell, convicted with them of "conspiracy to commit espionage," was sentenced to 30 years in jail. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell ever ceased maintaining their innocence. Sobell has spent 16 years behind bars, including 6 years in Alcatraz.

This is what many leading American reviewers have said of "Invitation To An Inquest"

WASHINGTON STAR: "... it is difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that at the least it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty . . ."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "I am not as convinced as I once was that there was even enough to find them legally guilty."

CAPITAL TIMES (Madison, Wis.): "... it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Morton Sobell's imprisonment was a criminal act rather than a punishment; that his continued imprisonment is a festering scandal the U.S. Government cannot afford."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "... I no longer can ignore the possibility that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were victims of a frame-up. To oppose reopening the case will increase rather than allay the suspicions created by INVITATION TO AN INQUEST."

HOUSTON CHRONICLE: "... this is a difficult book. And troublesome. For

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS: "This book . . . is a source of personal shock. It troubles my conscience. It should be of concern to all Americans . . . An inquest is needed."

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS: "The evidence they pile up is so convincing that the reader very much wishes for an equally detailed and specific refutation to the allegations from J. Edgar Hoover and from Irving H. Saypol . . ."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Almost certainly, if such a trial were held today on the basis of such testimony, its outcome would be quite different."

THE NATION: "Now the disquieting question of a 'frame-up' must be opened, even if this leads directly to the sacred files of the FBI, by a commission appointed by Congress or the President."

SATURDAY REVIEW: "... a book that cannot be ignored."

THE OBSERVER (Great Britain):

reasonable doubt. And that, in a dispassionate American court, is enough for a verdict of not guilty."

AFFIDAVIT CAN: "They (the Schneirs) have been so thorough that you seem forced to accept their conclusion that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were framed in a trial that was a 'complete hoax,' and that they were convicted for a crime that never occurred."

NEWSWEEK: "... the Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. Not a line of it can be readily dismissed as mere apologetics. No scrap of evidence is transparently flimsy. The book bases itself squarely on the record."

"An official review of the case is long overdue..."

THE LONDON TIMES: "Almost everything about the trial... arouses grave uneasiness... The prosecution evidence rested on a number of doubtful exhibits and questionable witnesses."

THE NEW YORK REVIEW: "If the information now brought forward by Mr. and Mrs. Schneir had been used by the defense at the time of the trial, the result might have been different... One could wish that the moment had arrived for an impartial investigation of the troubling factual aspects of the case."

This is what you can do to help:

It is the constitutional duty of the Department of Justice to assist in uncovering the truth and in correcting miscarriages of justice wherever they have occurred.

Recently, upon request, the Department agreed to unseal evidence impounded at the original Rosenberg-Sobell trial. This evidence will be part of the legal request for a new hearing.

If the Attorney General agrees to a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell, then the possibility arises, for the first time in 15 years, that grave questions which have long hung over the Rosenberg-Sobell case can finally be resolved, and an innocent man can be set free and return to his family.

Among the eminent figures who have asked for freedom or a new trial for Morton Sobell are Dr. Harold C. Urey, Reinhold Niebuhr, Lord Bertrand Russell, Dr. Linus Pauling, U. S. Senator Lee Metcalf, Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rev. George H. Dunne, S. J., Rabbi Arthur Leiyveld.

There are two things you can do to help:

1. Write to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., asking that he agree to freedom or a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell.
2. Use the coupon below to send your contribution supporting the work of the COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE for MORTON SOBELL; Mrs. Morton Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell, Co-Chairmen.

of "INVITATION TO INQUEST" by Walter Miriam Schneir are available from your local bookstore \$5.95 or from the Sobell Committee.

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
150 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ to help obtain freedom or a hearing for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

- ☐ Check here if you wish a free copy of "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir. (Free copy will be mailed on request to contributors of \$10 or more.)
☐ Check here for a copy of the legal petition.

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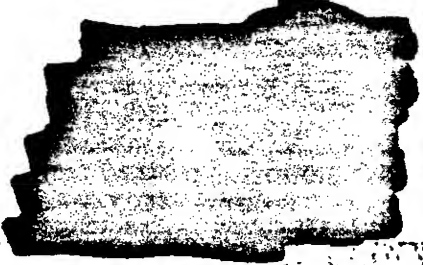
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The Facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case 1950-1964

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Less than five months after the execution of the Iasenberg, President Eisenhower commuted the death sentence of Tetsuya Kawakita, convicted of treason for his role in the Japanese POW camp. Recently Kawakita was freed and permitted to return to Japan. Douglas Chandler, too, convicted of treason for helping Nazis in Germany, has been freed. Why was the death sentence of the Iasbergs not commuted, and why have I not been set free?"

Morton Sobell

Historians now call it the era of McCarthyism. It was a time of fear and suspicion.

Our nation had been assured the atomic bomb would remain an American monopoly for years to come. When it was unexpectedly exploded a bomb in 1949, "they stole it from us" was the painful national response and a search for spies was on.

But Time Magazine commented on Jan. 2, 1950:

"For the last decade, there has been no 'atom-bomb secret' which has not been leaked to a cabal. This fact has been asserted again and again by the Atomic Energy Commission. . . . Last week the A.E.C.'s files yielded documentary proof: Russian scientists' papers on the project, published in 1949, before the U.S. started its atom bomb project. . . . The 'atom secrets' were already in their files. Until this week the Russian papers have been known to few. If the secrets they contain had been properly analyzed, a lot of spy-chasing and pointless waiting might have been avoided."

Suddenly the career of Julius Rosenberg was said to be threatened by those still hunting for a "spy" outlet. He didn't mind it. He'd shared the arrest of Julius. He'd seen as the "first" of a "spy" responsible for Russia taking the bomb. He was now a "spy" shot while later, by August, Morton Sobell was "shot" while "atom spy" even though the judge was asked to "show cause" why he should not be convicted. Sobell swore that he and Julius were innocent. He was accused of treason while the question of a trial was being decided. It was only when he had finished on his "show cause" that he was listed as a defendant. The whole "over" of conversations which he alleged, and with the conversations were not to be mentioned at the trial. The accused were finally even before the court during the time of the Korean fighting in a New York City court.

The Rosenbergs were a New York-born couple. Julius Rosenberg had been an engineer and at the time of his arrest had his own machine shop. The couple had two sons.

Morton Sobell, who grew up in the Bronx, was a radar specialist and an evening instructor at Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute. He was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company at the time of his arrest. He and his wife, Helen, have a son, Marc, now 14, and by Mrs. Sobell's previous marriage, a daughter, Steffie.

Morton Sobell and Julius Rosenberg had known each other at the City College of New York.

A key prosecution charge with Irving Saypol and Myles Lurie, two Roy Cohn, later to become Senator McCarthy's chief assistant, Cohn was discredited in the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954 when it was proven that he doctored a photograph presented in evidence.

Cohn was indicted on September 1, 1952 on charges of perjury and conspiracy to obstruct justice in a stock fraud case.

The gap between the headlines and the facts was wide. Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were charged with espionage or treason. The charge was "conspiracy to commit" espionage. The difference: under the basic conspiracy charge, no proof of any actual acts of espionage is needed. The conspiracy charge is traditionally resorted to when proof of actual acts is lacking.

In opposition to the defendants' plea of innocence, no documentary evidence was presented in the trial. The case rested on the testimony of government witnesses who stood to gain personally by their accusations. The trial was colored by prosecution claims, also with out documentation, that the defendants were members of the Communist Party.

The chief witness against the Rosenbergs was David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass, a machine tool designer, did not claim to have stolen any documents or photographed any secrets. He told a tale of having overheard his sister and brother-in-law discussing the atomic bomb.

Greenglass is not related to the brothers, Dr. Robert Serber and Jack Serber, who were in the public eye in an article in Time magazine.

Dr. Serber, a leading authority on having a direct role in the case at Brookhaven Polytechnic, Dr. Harold C. Urey, Sobell's former atomic scientist who studied the record subsequently and found "evidently perjured" prosecution testimony, asserted: "Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass's capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone." Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment but is now free after having been released at the end of 1959.

Of Greenglass's testimony, the U. S. Court of Appeals said: "Doubtless, if that testimony were disregarded, the conviction could not stand."

Only one witness, Max Elitcher, accused Sobell of any involvement. Elitcher, admitting previous perjury, testified that he was "sworn to death." The judge told the jury: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

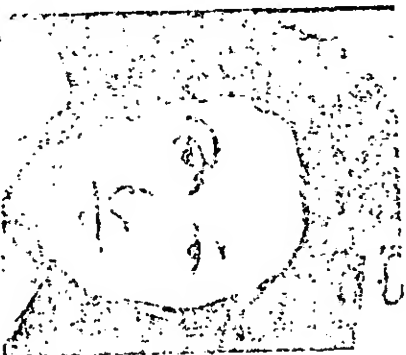
Elitcher did not claim Sobell ever passed or received any secret material. He told the jury that Sobell, although he supposedly thought the FBI was following him, took a 15mm film can (reel) which never specified to Julius Rosenberg. Elitcher did not claim he saw Sobell give anything to Rosenberg. Elitcher has never been prosecuted for his confessed perjury, but has been helped to find employment as a reward for his testimony.

Sobell's lawyers advised him that the case was so thinny his most effective defense would be to rest on his plea of innocence, without even taking the witness stand. So at wanting to take the stand, reluctantly, bowed to their legal opinion.

Harry Gold never claimed to know the Rosenbergs and Sobell. But Gold, already under a 30 years sentence, described himself as the man to whom Greenglass gave the atomic data he said he obtained by eavesdropping on scientists. In a later trial, a man whom Gold accused went free after the court heard Gold's admission of having lived such a life of lies. "It is a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," Gold is still in prison.

Elizabeth Bentley, who had become a frequent witness at the trials and Congressional hearings of the day, did not claim to know the Rosenbergs or Sobell but added color with testimony on espionage methods. She was subsequently discredited in other proceedings. For example, she once accused a man of having supplied the Russians with advance information about bootlickers' raid on Tokyo which

proved to be a "very important" part of the raid. Former U.S. Congressman Byron Scott of California charged before a Congressional committee that all three agencies had been found in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony in that case.



Elmer Roosevelt



Julius Hasenbaurig

The verdict was "guilty." Dr. Harold C. Levy has said

The verdict was guilty. The Koreans were charged with having been keeping this trait in the midst of the Aftermath of the war, and the Korean War when people were very much upset about these things and it would seem to me very difficult for any member of this jury to meet quite home after coming for a long time and to have his job or his position in his community."

acquitting himself as you would expect a professional judge. Irving Kaufman, expressing the hysteria of the time, intimated against the Rosenbergs: "... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the Atomic bomb before our best scientist predicted Russia would pervert the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with its attendant casualties exceeding 50,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

He condemned them to death. Nobody had ever been executed for espionage in the United States during peacetime. No woman had been executed by the federal government since 1859.

To shorten speech the speaker said: "The offender in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the automobile project." He condemned Sobell to 30 years, and recommended against parole.

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Heaven's pull not need us for gathering sinners.

TO HIND UP WOUNDS, TO HEAL OUT SORE
TO MAKE OUR SOCIETY WELL

Morton Sobell is INNOCENT say:

HAROLD C. UREY

MARTIN BUEER

PABLO CASALS

BERTRAND RUSSELL

LINUS FAULING

CITIZENS' FULL PARDON FOR MORTON SOBELL

In the national effort to end the atmosphere of immorality and malice that concerns us all, we must come to grips with the festering case of Morton Sobell.

"I am innocent," Morton Sobell has cried out through more than 13 years of imprisonment. We believe him. Some of the most eminent persons in the United States and abroad have found the evidence barren, questioned the fairness of the trial, and voiced shock at the extreme cruelty of the 30-year sentence.

As responsible citizens, in whose name Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues, we cannot be associated with such a denial of justice to a man and his family, and to our nation's ideals. We wish to join in granting on behalf of the public conscience a CITIZENS' FULL PARDON to Morton Sobell.

We respectfully call upon the President of the United States to make this an official act of the United States Government.

Name	Address	Occupation

Return to: Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 100.

Those who are asking freedom for Morton Sobell in

[illegible][illegible]

Memoranda of David Greenglass's lawyer, revealing that Greenglass, according to documents in his own handwriting, told cooperating witnesses that Greenglass's wife confided that her husband was an habitual liar who had fits of hysteria and ran under the influence of "hallucinations, shouting incoherencies; and" memoranda indicating that a deal was made with the prosecution to flip on Greenglass's punishment in exchange for his testimony.

Proof that a collapsible table the Rossmoreys owned was an ordinary, inexpensive table bought in Macy's as they had testified. The prosecution had claimed the table, not produced in court, was an expensive gift from the Russians hollowed out for secret microfilm work.

Proof that the presentation brought a master photographer to court shortly to observe the Rosenbergs. Later, on the stand, he admitted he was identifying them upon seeing them for the first time in court.

Proof that Monfou Sobel was kidnapped from Mexico at the justification of the prosecution, and that at the trial the prosecution claimed fraudulently that the Mexican government had deported Sobel, thus giving the court the impression that Sobel was a fugitive. The new evidence showed that the Mexican government not only did not deport Sobel, but took action to see that its laws were not violated by an international kidnapping.

Proof that Sobell and his family went to Mexico in a noncommittal manner with proper tourist cards and air tickets, and in their own name. Sobell, as a scientist and teacher with left-wing views, had admitted that hysteria in the United States frightened him, and he went to Mexico on vacation he thought of living abroad. He made inquiries under other names for passage to France and Israel, but never lived openly in Mexico City under his own name where he could be reached publicly, and not as a fugitive.

NONE OF THIS EVIDENCE HAS EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEARING IN COURT. Each time, the prosecution has managed to avoid a hearing on the merits.

Proponents of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict often claim that the Supreme Court has reviewed the case many times and found it nothing wrong. The fact is, as Justice Black has stated, "This Court has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." The Supreme Court has emphasized the fairness to review a case in no way judges its merits. Further, appeals are limited to legal points, not the question of innocence or guilt or where fairness was telling the truth.

(one judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the late Jerome Frank

ROSENBERG TRIAL

"Wholly reprehensible" was the expression used by the U.S. Court of Appeals in one decision describing prosecution tactics in getting publicity prejudicial to the defense during the trial. The court said that if the defense had raised the question sooner, a mistrial should have been declared.

Recent court decisions have emphasized other prosecution unfairness. The prosecution repeatedly implied to the jury that Ethel Rosenberg's answers at the trial could not be believed because she had pleaded the fifth Amendment to the same questions previously before a Grand Jury. Supreme Court rulings in other cases have the execution have branded such tactics as unfair and illegal.

On Feb. 6, 1953, the U.S. Court of Appeals acknowledged that today's interpretation of the law the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell would have been considered unfair. But the court said it is too late for Sobell to raise the point. Legally speaking, the Appeals Court said, it would not be too late for Ethel Rosenberg if she were alive, to raise the point.

THE TRIAL

The furor that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial unleashed has been paralleled only by such cases as the Mooney-Hillings and Sacco-Vanzetti cases in the United States and the Breckinridge case abroad. There were public meetings and demonstrations, debates in the press, thousands marching before the White House, and plans pouring in from throughout the world. Pope Pius XII, the President of France, and Albert Einstein were among those who intervened for clemency.

A large battle raged until the last moment. Justice Douglas presided a state of execution, braving later moves for his impeachment. The Supreme Court had adjourned for the summer, but it was called back to hear the case.

A full-scale session to overrule Justice Douglas's decision on June 19, 1953, with the execution moved ahead until just before the summer. The execution was electrocuted. They swore their last words to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted. They swore their last words to avoid having it occur on the Jewish Sabbath. Julius received the news in Alcatraz, a prison supposedly secure from tampering. He had been sent there on "Death Row," and was forced to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs of espionage. Sobell spent five and a half years in Alcatraz.

He was sent to treatment at the Federal Penitentiary, where he is now held.

SOBEL'S TRIAL

THE TRIAL

The list of those urging Sobell's release has grown each year. It includes many persons of many viewpoints. The world over, too, people are on page one. There are appeals by those who question the fairness of the trial, by those who believe the Rosenbergs and Sobell innocent, by those who see the Rosenbergs were guilty but Sobell innocent, and even by those who accept Sobell's guilt but regret the 30-year sentence as excessive and believe he should now be released.

A special independent study was made by a noted group including Edmund Kahn, professor of law at New York University, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary. The panel of inquiry called the case against Sobell "worse in content and slender in proof" and recommended a commutation of sentence.

THE TRIAL

Before his election as President, then Senator John F. Kennedy had his aides meet with persons speaking for Sobell and gave every impression of planning action in his behalf. After the election, Presidential spokesmen in the White House were still optimistic about favorable action. A "new" study was said to be underway in the Justice Department, but it turned out that those assigned the study were two close hangers in the department who previously had the responsibility of defending the verdict and the lives of the Rosenbergs.

Presidential clemency was denied. The official record of the trial would be up to the parole board.

THE TRIAL

Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison for him. He was sent to Alcatraz, a prison supposedly secure from tampering. He had been sent there on "Death Row," and was forced to admit guilt and accuse the Rosenbergs of espionage. Sobell spent five and a half years in Alcatraz.

to serve as his parole advisor. Sobell's wife, as father, and his children have stood by him, working for his freedom, and the family has maintained as close a relation as possible through prison visits and correspondence.

Donald E. J. MacNaughton, Dean of the New York Institute of Criminology, describes Sobell as the ideal candidate for parole under every accepted criterion. Notables from throughout the country testified in Washington in behalf of Sobell at a parole hearing and recommended that he be allowed to return to society and make his contributions as a scientist.

Parole has been denied. No reasons have been cited.

The Rosenberg-Sobell case runs through the fabric of the case. There have been countless statements by authorities that American scientific capacities were woefully underestimated and Soviet development did not come from espionage. Yet two persons are buried in a grave on Long Island on the accusation that they gave Russia the atomic bomb.

Newspaper columnist Jack Scott has commented in the Vancouver Sun: "Sobell, himself, has continued to protest his innocence, although a confession, whether true or false, would lighten his stage, although a confession . . . I happened to be reading a booklet on the aircraft trials in Salem, Mass., when I came across the Sobell file. One paragraph tells of 13 women and six men hanged as witches and concludes: 'Fifty persons confessed and were forced.' The comparison with the Rosenberg-Sobell case is unavailing."

Professor Francis D. Wormuth of the University of Utah, author of the on Constitutional law, calls Sobell's case "the iron mark of American injustice" because of fear in Washington of opening a Pandora's box of the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

A committee of eminent Americans is seeking to form an independent Commission of Inquiry that would investigate the entire case from top to bottom and render a verdict in the light of present perspective.

"We believe Morton Sobell innocent," says a new petition granting Sobell a Citizens' Full Pardon and calling upon the U. S. Government to make this an official act. Among those convinced of Sobell's innocence are Nobel Prize scientists Dr. Harold C. Urey and Linus Pauling, Pablo Casals, Martin Luther, and Bertrand Russell. More than 4,000 persons are among the initial signers of this petition which is now being circulated.

1. Use Citizens' Full Pardon Petition in center fold to obtain signatures. Order more copies to circulate for additional signatures.

2. Write to President Johnson urging that he grant full pardon to Sobell and name an independent inquiry commission into the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

3. Show to your organization or home gathering the 16mm sound film "Morton Sobell — A Plea for Justice" (30 minutes).

4. Send a contribution to the Sobell Committee at the address below to help carry on its work.

5. Circulate this booklet and other available material for more intensive study. The full trial record can be bought for 50 per set of 8 volumes, or it can be borrowed.

SOBELL COMMITTEE

910 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

ML-1-9983

Among those who have urged Golda's release on many grounds are:

Rev. Gross W. Alexander	Dr. Uri Miller
Dr. Gunther Anders	Gerrard D. W. Mueller
David Andrews	Lewis Mumford
Roger Baldwin	Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rabbi J. S. Bae	Jerome Nathanson
Carleton Beals	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Helen M. Beardsley	Lord Boyd Orr
Dr. John C. Bennett	Prof. Victor Faskakis
Leo Berman	Dr. Louis Pauling
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein	Dr. Dryden Linley Phelps
Robert Bolt	Clarence E. Pickett
Rabbi Balfour Brickner	Prof. Dale Pontius
Dr. Martin Euber	Dr. Luis Sanchez Fonten
Dr. Edmond Gahn	Rabbi Emanuel Fackman
Pablo Casals	Howard P. Radest
Lord Cherley	Paul Ramsey
Harold A. Cranefield	Prof. Anatol Rapaport
Prof. Lloyd Dornell	Prof. Oscar K. Rice
Rabbi Maurice B. Eisendrath	Prof. Fred Russell
Elizabeth Guerin Mother of Belgium	Lord Bertrand Russell
Dr. Thomas J. Emerson	Jean-Paul Sartre
Rev. John E. Evans	Prof. Malcolm Sharp
James T. Farrell	Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Federico Fellini	Alan Sillito
Rabbi Morris Fishman	Spence Silverman, M.P.
Rev. Kenneth Fipke, Forbes	Harvey Swados
Waldo Frank	Norman Thomas
Rev. C. Shubert Frye	Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Rev. Erwin A. Gaebe	Kenneth Tynan
Maxwell Glusman	Dr. Harold D. Urey
Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg	Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jerrold Goldstein	Rowland Watts
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough	Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Rev. Donald Harrington	Arnold Wesker
Dr. A. Eustace Haydon	Dr. Daniel Day Williams
Mat Henloff	Prof. Francis D. Wormuth
Rev. John Haynes Holmes	Belgian League for Rights for Man
Rabbi Philip Horowitz	Christian Century
Leo Hurwitz	The Nation Magazine
Rev. John Paul Jones	The New Republic
Rev. Joseph P. King	The New York Post
Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.	The Progressive
William Kunstler	Social Action Commission of the
Morris Laub	Union of American Hebrew
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann	Congregations
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld	Thirty Members of Parliament, Britain
Doris Lessing	49 International Nuclear Scientists
Donal E. J. MacNamara	11 Swiss Parliamentarians
Daniel G. Marshall	Hawell Local 142 ILWU
Dr. Leo Mayer	representing 22,000 members
Milton Mayer	Women's International League for
Rev. Peter McCormack	Peace and Freedom
Sen. Lee Metcalf	1,000 American Clergymen

For further information write:

SORFEL COMMITTEE, 610 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

MY LOVED ONE

words and music
by Edith Segal

What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
Your eyes like bright stars
Shining through prison bars,
Your eyes like bright stars, my loved one.

Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
I'd bring a red rose
And my heart I'd enclose,
I'd bring a red rose, my loved one.

And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
I'd say "I love you
Our love's old, our love's new,"
I'd say "I love you," my loved one.

And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
We'd sing of the light
That comes out of dark night,
We'd sing of the light, my loved one.

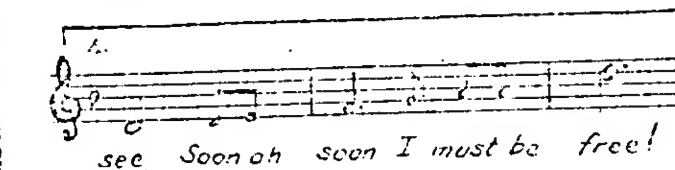
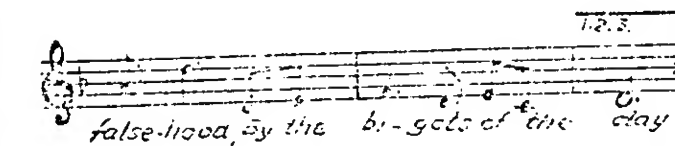
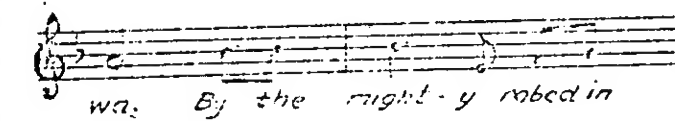
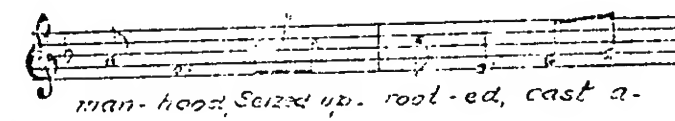
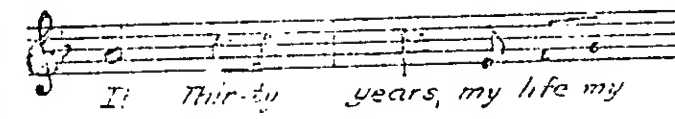
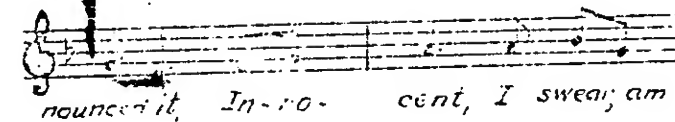
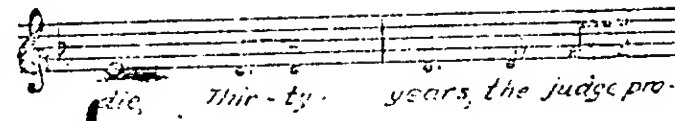
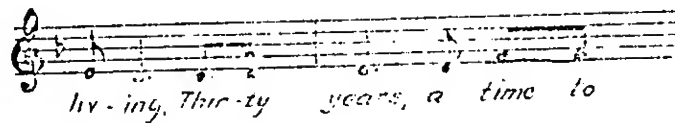
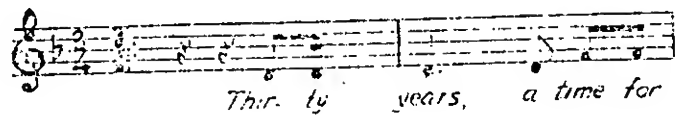
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
We know it will be
For the people and we
Will fight till we're free, my loved one.

Copyright 1953
by Edith Segal

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell
940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

THIRTY YEARS
A Ballad by Morton Sobell

words and music
by Edith Segal



Copyright 1959
Edith Segal

THIRTY YEARS

Thirty years, a time for living,
Thirty years, a time to die,
Thirty years, the judge pronounced it,
Innocent, I swear, am I!

Thirty years, my life, my manhood,
Seized, uprooted, cast away
By the mighty robed in falsehood,
By the bigots of the day.

Listen all who walk in freedom,
Listen all who treasure time,
Listen all who've tasted terror,
What is justice, what is crime?

Shall I languish here forgotten
On the perjured word of one
Or will valiant men and women
Cry for justice to be done?

Ten gone years lie cold and fallow,
Twenty more? It cannot be!
Voices rise and high walls crumble,
Days of home again I see!

I'll return to you dear children,
Brave, sweet mother, sterling wife,
We will welcome Spring together,
We'll retrieve our stolen life.

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces see
In the sunlight, working, singing,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces see,
Voices rise and high walls crumble,
Days of home again I see,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1966.

SOBELL SKETCH BECOMES PUBLIC

Plans for Sobell Expected to
Help Free Him

by SIDNEY H. ZION

Alleged atomic bomb
scientist Julius and Ethel
Sobell, who were allegedly
convicted in the
Soviet Union in 1951,
made public yesterday by
a judge.
Sketch and explanatory
notes by David Greenglass,
a Government witness,
who prepared it for the
case, was impounded at
a trial that resulted in
conviction of the Rosenbergs
and a 30-year sentence for
Sobell for espionage.

Sketch was the key piece
of evidence against
Sobell.

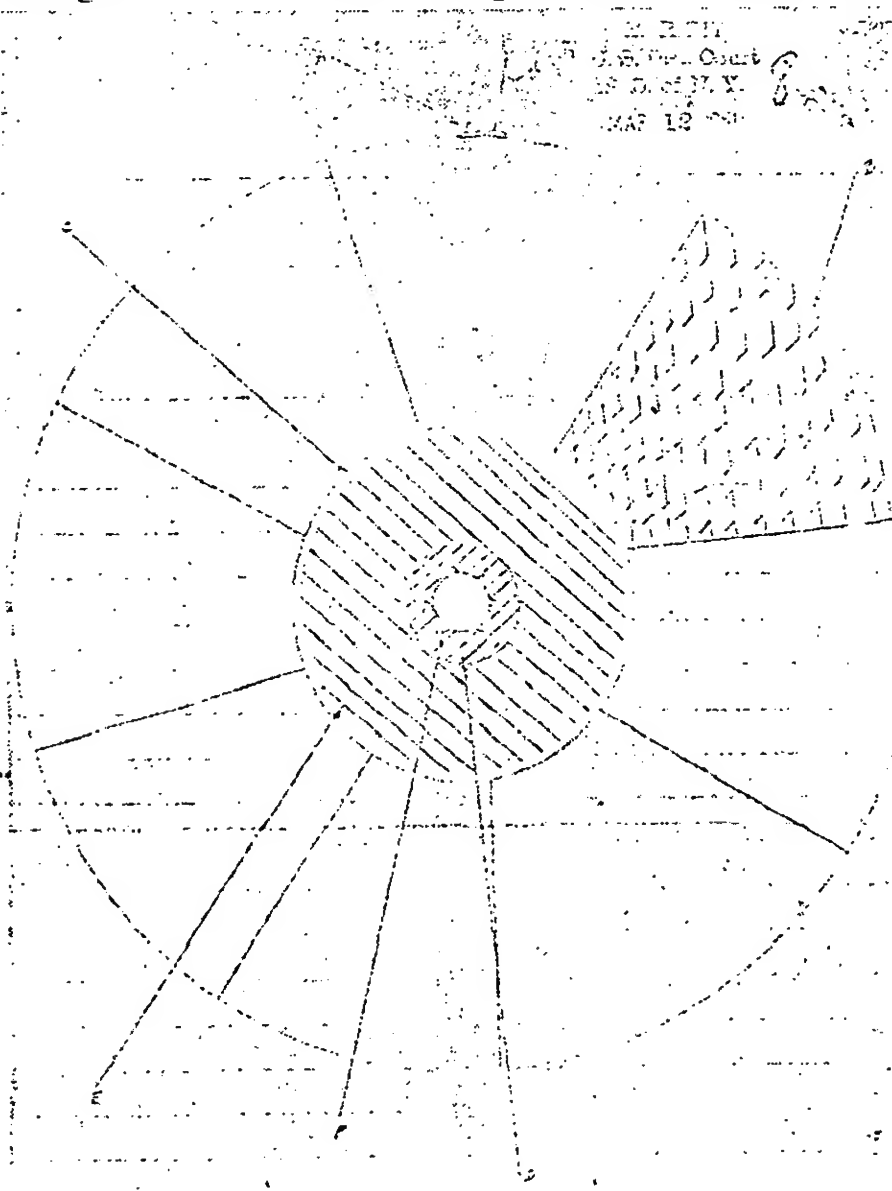
Plans for Sobell were
revealed in the sketch in
connection with their
case. They have said that
scientists "intimately
involved" in the making of the
bomb would testify that
the sketch was false, misleading,
incomplete and did not
show a cross-section of the
bomb as it appeared at Nagasaki.

The complete release of
the sketch yesterday by Judge
Ed. L. Palmeri, Jr. was
expected to help the two scientists,
Julius and Ethel Sobell.

Roles of Scientists

Morrison, a professor at
the Massachusetts In-
stitute of Technology, was an
important leadership figure
in the making of the Nagasaki
bomb. After he had carried the
bomb core to Alamogordo,
where the first atomic
bomb was tested in July, 1945,
he went to Tinian Island in
the Pacific, where he helped to
prepare the Nagasaki bomb.
Schwartz is a professor
at Brandeis Univer-
sity in Waltham, Mass., and
was with the

Alleged A-Bomb Sketch Figuring in Rosenberg Case



CROSS-SECTION A-BOMB NOT TO SCALE

b7d

at Los Alamos. This same division in which he worked as a man-
 ufacturer and the Green-
 stamony were im-
 during the 1951 trial
 motion of the late
 Bloch, lawyer for the
 The maneuver has
 ized by lawyers and
 bers, who say that it
 use approval to the
 nite basic contention
 was a secret of pro-
 bomb that could be
 d to an enemy
 sketch.

son Never Given
 wh never publicly
 the reason for the
 51 in a letter to
 nd Miriam Schner-
 of "Invitation to an
 book published last
 I was critical of the
 convictions. Mr. Mor-
 son, the counsel, told
 personally how sorry
 for the error he had
 imputing the testi-
 was eloquent in do-
 low leniently he was cur-
 rial. Fear prevented
 him helping him
 nothing of the real
 Los Alamos."

one of the sketch in
 Sobell's lawyers caused
 the turn in defense

we actually saw it
 artists study it. He
 had been that the
 fact represented the
 bomb. Marshall
 of Sobell's lawyers
 today.

Declassified in 1951
 the theory had been
 the trial that Green-
 stamony with a high
 nation, could not have
 Now our contention
 would have drawn
 e it doesn't represent
 or contain secrets.
 Atomic Energy Commis-
 sion declassified the sketch at

The drawing above is a
 duplication of an alleged
 sketch of the atomic bomb
 dropped on Nagasaki that Da-
 vid Greenglass testified he
 gave to Julius and Ethel Ro-
 senberg in 1945 for transmis-
 sion to the Soviet Union.

The sketch and the testi-
 mony of Greenglass, explain-
 ing its meaning, were pre-
 sented at the trial of the
 Rosenbergs and Martin So-
 bel in 1951. They were dis-
 seminated in part by the
 government in the order of Fed-
 eral Judge Edmund L. Sweeney.

Following is Greenglass's
 testimony on the sketch in
 reply to questions by the
 government, then a United States
 Attorney prosecuting the case.

Q. Mr. Greenglass, ad-
 dressing yourself to Govern-
 ment Exhibit 5, if you
 please, is that a descrip-
 tion of the atomic bomb?

A. Yes.

Q. That you gave to Mr.
 Rosenberg?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you placed on
 Government Exhibit 5 your
 own letter?

A. I did.

Q. And on additional pieces

of paper did you place material
 descriptive of that sketch
 and in explanation of the va-
 rious parts indicated by those
 letters on that sketch?

A. I did.

Q. Did you give that mate-
 rial to the defendant Rosen-
 berg?

A. I did.

Q. I think we were up to
 the point now where you
 should tell us just what de-
 scriptive material you placed
 on the pieces of paper accom-
 panying this sketch. Tell us
 how you described the cross
 section of the atomic bomb?

A. I have a (see sketch) which
 points to two detonators,
 each mold. Each high ex-
 plosive lens, there were 16
 of them, that I have pointed
 to as B had two detonators
 on them; that is, two detonators
 connected to an initiator
 which were charged by
 suitable apparatus and
 set to go off by a switch
 that would throw all 32 con-
 densers at once.

There were two detonators
 on each lens so in case of
 failure of one, the other would
 go off. And beneath the high
 explosive lens there was C,
 I have marked, a beryllium

plastic sphere, which is a
 shield for the lens, the high
 explosive. Then I have F
 which is the plutonium itself,
 which is its fissionable material.
 That is also a sphere. Inside
 this sphere is a D, is beryl-
 lium. Inside the beryllium
 there are conical shaped holes
 I marked E.

Now, the beryllium shield
 protects the high explosive
 from the radiation of the
 plutonium. This is to prevent
 the lens from deteriorating
 and not go off until it is set
 off. At the time of the dis-
 charging of the condensers the
 high explosive lens implodes,
 giving a concentrated implosion
 on the plutonium sphere on
 the inside.

This in turn does the same
 to the beryllium, and the
 beryllium is the neutron
 source which ejects neutrons
 into the plutonium, which is
 now at a super or hyper-
 critical stage because of the
 high pressure heat and nu-
 clear fission takes place.

Q. That completes the de-
 scription of the atomic bomb
 as you furnished it to the
 defendant Rosenberg in Sep-
 tember 1945?

A. That is right, that does.

there is no legal basis for in-
 tering its dissemination."
 Sobell's lawyers were jubilant
 over the Government's con-
 cession, pointing out that it was
 his first victory in his long
 fight to get a full-dress hear-
 ing on his motion to upset the con-
 viction.

Later this month the defense
 is scheduled to file an amend-
 ment for a new trial that will
 include the affidavits of the
 scientists. The Government will
 then answer the objections and
 a judge will decide whether
 a full trial receives a hearing.

Greenglass was sentenced to
 15 years for his part in the
 alleged conspiracy. He was re-
 leased in 1960.

However, Mr. King reversed
 his position on Wednesday and
 withdrew all objections to pub-
 lic disclosure of the sketch. He
 also withdrew the demand for
 closed hearings. He read a let-
 ter to Judge Palmieri from the
 A.E.C. that said, in part: "This
 information is unclassified and

Commission was opposed to gen-
 eral dissemination of the sketch.
 An assistant United States At-
 torney, Robert King, charged
 that an interview reported in
 The New York Times quoting
 C. L. Marshall, Director of Clas-
 sification of the A.E.C., to the
 effect that the sketch was de-
 classified and could be published
 without undue risk to the na-
 tional defense, was "not as re-
 ported in the Times article."

Position Reversed
 The Justice Department con-
 tended that the Atomic Energy

Letter to Mrs. Morton Sobell

170 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003

Tel: 432-4130

b 7d

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

August 23, 1956

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Sidney Silverman, M.P.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob I. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

Dear Friend,

We are rushing the enclosed Times stories to you because they give the essence of what is happening at this time. The exposure of the absolute fraud of the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case is now reaching completion.

The U.S. Attorney must file his reply by September 3, and argument on our petition requesting a full and open hearing will be held on September 12.

As one who is concerned with American justice and has a position of responsibility and prestige, we ask that you make every effort to attend the argument scheduled for September 12. It will be held in Room 318, U.S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City after 10:30 A.M.

Meanwhile it would be important to write to Attorney General Katzenbach, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. asking that he support the request for a hearing and the release of Morton Sobell on bail pending such a hearing. This is a minimal request in view of the overwhelming evidence of fraud and perjury which has now been documented.

Most sincerely yours,

Mrs. Morton Sobell

P.S. A financial contribution would be most helpful at this time since the legal and printing expenses are great.

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

Scientists Denounce Evidence Against Sobell

By SIDNEY E. ZION

Two scientists intimately involved in making the atomic bomb swore yesterday that the key scientific evidence used to convict Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell of espionage in 1951 was worthless.

The evidence is an alleged drawing of the cross-section of the atomic bomb that was exploded over Nagasaki. David Greenglass, a chief Government witness, testified at the trial that he had given the drawing, and about 10 pages of describing the data, to the Rosenbergs in September, 1945. The information was then purportedly turned over to the Soviet Union.

Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr. Harry Linschitz, both of whom participated in the production and assembling of the bomb, filed affidavits yesterday in Federal Court in support of Sobell's move for a new trial.

The Rosenbergs were executed in Sing Sing in 1953. Sobell is now beginning the 30-year of a 30-year sentence. He was convicted of espionage conspiracy but did not receive the death penalty because he had no part in atomic espionage.

Castigated by Judge

In sentencing the Rosenbergs, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman said:

"... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 20,000 and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Dr. Linschitz, professor of physical chemistry of Brandeis University, Wash. D. C., said Judge Kaufman's statement "has no foundation in fact."

"Rather, he wrote, 'it expresses a misunderstanding of the nature of modern technology, a misunderstanding which in this case, has had tragic consequences.'"

Atom Bomb Sketch and Data Allegedly Given to Soviet Are Called Worthless

He said the sketch and supporting data allegedly passed by Greenglass to the Rosenbergs was "incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Dr. Morrison, professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who said he believed he was a co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, called the Greenglass sketch a "caricature" of the bomb.

It is understood that patents on the bomb were taken out in individual names. One of Sobell's lawyers, Marshall Berlin, said however, that the names of the patent holders was classified information, and it was learned that they may not know they own the patents. But they do know what they discovered, Mr. Berlin said. He said he did not believe the patent holders received royalties.

Regarding the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison wrote: "The testimony and the drawing itself entirely omit two important technical components of that bomb, without which it could not operate."

Expert's Testimony Attacked

Both scientists criticized the testimony of the Government's sole expert witness, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who authenticated the Greenglass sketch and supporting descriptive data. Mr. Derry was a liaison officer between P. V. Groves, head of the Manhattan Project in charge of producing the bomb, and the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico.

Dr. Morrison said that he knew Mr. Derry in a casual way at Los Alamos and that "he had neither the scientific background to help him with knowledge of the design and construction of the atomic bomb, nor was he closely associated with the technical aspects of the project."

Alluding to the fact that Mr. Derry had testified that he had seen the bomb "many times,"

Dr. Morrison said that if this were true, Mr. Derry should have said of the Greenglass sketch: "It did not look like that."

At the trial Mr. Derry testified that on the basis of the sketch a scientist could perceive the actual construction of the bomb.

In their petition yesterday, Sobell's lawyers said:

"The Government fully knew that Derry was not an expert in this field competent to testify, and they fully knew that the Greenglass testimony was false, grossly inaccurate, misleading with significant and vital omissions."

At the trial Judge Kaufman read to prospective jurors a proposed witness list given to him by the Government. The list included Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey, both of whom worked on developing the bomb. However, these scientists were not called and only Mr. Derry was produced to authenticate the alleged sketch of the cross-section of the bomb.

In their petition, Sobell's lawyers said that Dr. Urey had authorized them to say that he had never been asked by the Government to testify.

Sobell's lawyers said that the witness list was used to deceive the court, jury and defense attorneys by making it appear that any scientific material tendered by the Government had been "verified and vouched for" by Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Urey.

Dr. Linschitz devoted much time in his affidavit in ridiculing the "astounding" concept "expressively held" at the time of the trial that there was a "secret" or "key formula" for the construction of the atomic bomb.

"At the risk of being tedious," he wrote, "it must be repeated, until it is definitely and finally recognized, that the construction of an atomic bomb, assuming the generally widespread distribution of fundamental knowledge prevailing in, say, 1945, when he allegedly 1941 received no single 'secret' or 'key formula' at Greenglass in the scientific sense. It did not involve a highly complex set of technical tricks, German and atomic secrets, processes—combined, of course, with an immense and versatile industrial way ability."

Dr. Linschitz criticized prosecution as well as Judge Kaufman for statements during the trial that "only served to reinforce the dangerously false impression that there was a 'secret' that could be given away through a sketch."

"It is not possible in a technologically useful way," he wrote, "to condense the result of a \$2-billion development effort into a diagram, drawn by a high school graduate master on a single sheet of paper."

Greenglass, a machinist, Los Alamos was only a high school graduate.

Both scientists alluded to Klaus Fuchs, one of the German's top men at Los Alamos, who confessed in 1950 to giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

The essence of their remarks regarding Fuchs was that he was in a position to turn important information to the Russians.

Since Greenglass, and Mr. Gold, another key Government witness, were said by the Government to have been in Fuchs's spy apparatus in the United States, the gist of the scientists' statements was that Greenglass sketch could add nothing to what Fuchs was in a position to know.

Thus, Dr. Linschitz wrote: "Even as mere qualitative confirmation of Fuchs' information, the Greenglass sketch was worthless. ... Such confirmation as would be provided by the obviously amateur and bungling sketches and descriptions here in question could play no appreciable role in perfecting the construction of the bomb."

"The Government has made in which to answer Sobell's petition, which makes a number of other charges to effect that the trial was a frame-up."

Included, for example, is a charge that the Government placed into evidence a forger's registration card to document the evidence that Gold was in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 1941, when he allegedly received no single "secret" or "key formula" at Greenglass in the scientific sense. It did not involve a highly complex set of technical tricks, German and atomic secrets.

Oral argument to determine whether Sobell should get full-dress hearing on his charges has been scheduled for Sept.

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New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his statement to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and on the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it in the pamphlet 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anthony A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

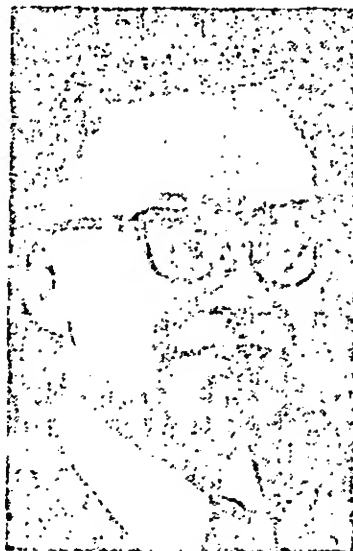
In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

That Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this theme nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1951 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-inventor of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory.



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[H]as no foundation in fact."

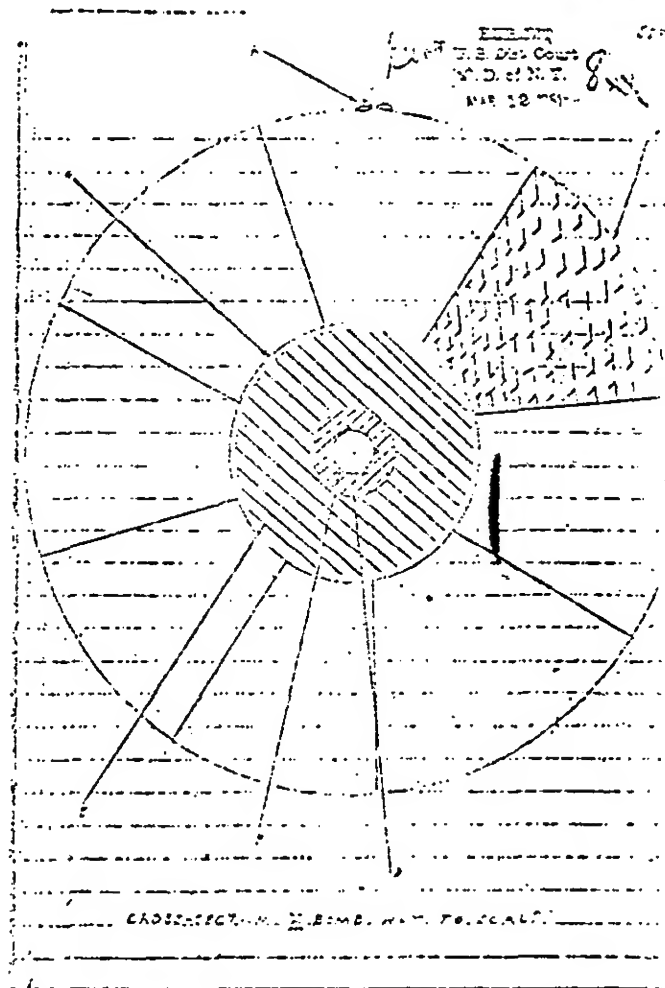
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . and despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the laymen still clings to the misconception that there is a secret or key formula for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obviously false at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."



While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pinned the case on the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Engr. Gen. Groves at Los Alamos, was attacked by Dr. Morrison and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for" the sketch as evidence tendered by the prosecution.

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a

dark cloud hangs over a case that has always been in some quarters but never challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? A terrible mistake nurtured by hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charged less than a classic frame-up, long complaint that includes more allegations than the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was barely on a book, "Invitation to Inquiry," by Walter and Schreier, published last year, which concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most serious charge made in the case was that the Government forged registration card one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in a "bribe" critical time. The charge was clear in the book, "Schnitzers believe the FBI committed the forgery."

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the man with Gold's permission, in a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer, Greenglass and the Rosenbergs, we can see that the tapes show inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. On the trial, Gold said he came from Greenglass's home in Albany and said "I came from Greenglass, having the secret of the bomb, then alleged him secret information - 'cross section' but otherwise."

On the tapes, according to Schnitzers, Gold did not say Greenglass' name, said the password "Bob, or I sent sent me" and said about a Jello box.

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Committee To Free Morton Sobell

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Tel: 247-6823

67d

Morton Sobell in a letter to his wife - 8/16-66:

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

It is amazing how so many try to make Emanuel Bloch the scapegoat of the affair of the impounding of Exhibit 8 (Greenglass's version of the cross-section of the 'A' Bomb) completely losing sight of the events leading up to this "blunder".

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Thus S. Zion, whose serious and objective stories on this case are of Pulitzer prize caliber, writes in the NEW YORK TIMES of July 28, "This maneuver, never explained by Mr. Bloch, has been criticized by legal experts over the years. They point out that it gave defense approval to the Government's basic contention that there was a 'secret' of producing the bomb...". While the legal experts are basically correct, they miss the whole point in thinking of it as a "maneuver" by Bloch, rather than the natural culmination of a gigantic fraud perpetrated by the prosecution.

I never met Bloch until the trial actually began, and I never saw him again after we were sentenced. But the intensity of those few weeks during the trial sufficed for me to really get to know him. He was a keen and committed man. It was the latter that may have mitigated against his being able to view the proceedings dispassionately. If his own life had been at stake he'd probably have been better able to view the proceedings with the objectivity required of a lawyer. But to him it was as if he were defending his own children.

Can one truly recall the atmosphere of those days? Well into the Korean War, McCarthyism on the ascendency, a terrible miasma hung over all the land. Thus it was that Judge Kaufman could lay the blame for the Korean War on the Rosenbergs - and no one thought him insane. What greater fantasy?

And in this atmosphere of fear Manny was effectively isolated from all except his own father who was co-counsel, and my two lawyers. Lepers weren't shunned

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

the way these lawyers were - by all, even their friends. Theirs was a lonely position to hold.

And throughout the trial the prosecutor never ceased his "press conferences", during which he presented all the evidence, and more, for public scrutiny - without the benefit of cross-examination by the defense, of course. For a defense attorney to try to conduct a case in the courtroom, while the prosecutor carries on a parallel case in the press and over the airwaves, can become a terrifying experience.

Thus it was, through prosecutor Saypol's press releases, that Bloch, and the public, first learned that the Government was going to place the exhibits, sketches of the lens mold, and the cross section of the atom bomb, before the jury - and that "the Atomic Energy Committee (sic) has declassified this information under the Atomic Energy Act and has made the ruling as authorized by Congress that subsequent to the trial it is to be reclassified." (p.479, printed transcript of the trial). Then he made it unmistakably clear that the release of these sketches was really going to injure the security of our nation, but that in order to assure the defendants a fair trial etc. he had had the sketches declassified - temporarily. "We are cognizant that there had to be balanced on the one hand, the disclosure of the type of information that has come out, in order to supply the requirements of the Constitutional Rights of defendants to full confrontation. That subject has been expended upon by our courts. That, weighed against the national security." (p.505) And then he went on, bringing the Joint Congressional Committee and the AEC into the act - all of which served two purposes.

First, it gave an air of authenticity to the sketches (would the AEC and the Joint Committee be concerned over inauthentic drawings?) Second, it put Bloch right on the spot. (Because you, Bloch, insist on being technical and demand full Constitutional treatment for your clients, the security of our nation will be jeopardized!)

And Bloch reacted, as they hoped he would, out of concern for the welfare of our nation. The fact that, logically, none of this made sense (it had already been transmitted to the Soviet Union, according to the prosecution, so who was it being hidden from?) was overshadowed by the emotional issues involved----- and the overwhelming force of all the mighty arms of the Establishment. Could Bloch imagine that the whole weight of the Government would lend itself to such a gigantic fraud? Giving authenticity to a trivial sketch? So it could be used by the prosecution to secure a conviction? Only in retrospect, where one can see the true political nature of the trial, can one understand why this gigantic fraud was committed.

But this didn't finish the fraud. Saypol needed to further impress the jury with the authenticity of the "Atom Bomb" sketch. So while there were literally hundreds of physicists to choose from, the prosecution picked on Derry, an electrical engineer, to testify that the sketch, Exhibit 8, "demonstrate(s) substantially and with substantial accuracy the principle involved in the operation of the 1945 atomic bomb" (p. 910)

Why was this Derry, who "knew each and every detail of the construction of the weapon...", and who "...understood the entire subject matter..." (p.910), a graduate of a 3rd rate school (Rose Polytechnic Institute), with no graduate degree of any sort, whose previous experience was solely in electrical construction - chosen to authenticate the sketch? His job was not at Los Alamos. He was only a liason officer (high class messenger boy) for General Groves. (Today Derry is still in construction.) Because "he was the liason to the man (Oppenheimer) directly and officially charged with the development and use of the weapon"? (p.912) Oh, so extremely clever! Why didn't they bring in the janitor - "Who swept the floor of the man etc." to testify? At the other extreme, why not Oppenheimer himself?

The reason they chose Derry is because no physicist would have been willing to authenticate the sketch, for what it was purported to be, "a sketch of the atom bomb when it had already been perfected" (p.913) - when in fact it was an egregiously wrong version of a bomb any physicist, at that time, anywhere in the world, would have correctly assembled on paper, on the basis of well known physical principles. However, once the AEC had taken its position no other scientist with security clearance could question, or even examine this material without fear of loss of clearance, or worse. But the fraud didn't end there.

In March of this year, when the lawyers went into court to get permission to unimpound Exhibit 8, they were permitted only limited use of it. They had to notify the U.S. Attorney whenever they proposed to show it to anyone for comment - and I still wasn't permitted to have a copy.

Then after the devastating affidavits from Professors Morrison and Linschitz were secured, the government prosecutor tried once again to get it re-impounded. And when our lawyers opposed this, they even had the gall to argue that the argument on impounding should be in closed court - "in the national interest", the U.S. Attorney said. Only now, the AEC, evidently realizing that the matter was too far out in the open to keep suppressed much longer, and not wanting to be left holding the bag, would not back up the U.S. Attorney in his claim to the court, "that the AEC was opposed to the general publication of a copy of the alleged sketch of the atomic bomb..." (N.Y. Times July 30), and without the backing of the AEC the U.S. Attorney was forced to acknowledge that he could no longer oppose dissemination of the sketch. Nor did the fraud end here.

Now the Judge started to lecture our attorneys on how they must exercise responsibility in utilizing the sketch - shades of 1951. But this was 1966, and the scientists' affidavits had already exposed the hoax. This still did not deter the Establishment from trying to milk the last ounce of propaganda from the fiction that Exhibit 8 represented with substantial accuracy the bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki.

Where do we go from here? If this were an ordinary case and "ordinary" fraud had been committed by the prosecution there would be no question of the outcome. And I'd be thinking in terms of freedom now! But this wasn't an ordinary trial, it was a political trial. And besides, the Rosenbergs are dead.

Thus the most immediate question that arises is whether the U.S. Government will allow its courts to be used to cast further doubt on the "guilt" of Ethel and Julius. So many questions that a real hearing could clear up: Was the sketch of the Atom Bomb, Exhibit 8, ever really classified by the AEC? Who classified it? A scientist or a politician? How come there was no classification stamp on it? What did the physicists tell the prosecution concerning the sketch? Etc.

I don't believe they will give us a hearing where all these questions will have to be answered. But under the law they can't deny us a hearing now, and yet they can't afford to have one either. What would come out of a hearing would literally shake the foundations of the entire Judiciary. It's their dilemma. They created it when they allowed me to live while they put Julius and Ethel to death.

I can only see one definitive solution from their point of view - and I'm not talking about my freedom either. We think of the lives already lost - Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and as truly, that of Emanuel Bloch. Must there be yet more?

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

September 19, 1966

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairman

Dear Friends,

HONORARY SPONSORS (partial listing)

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Dr. Morton Alexander
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Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

In a tension dominated courtroom last Monday, argument was heard before Judge Weinfeld. The entire afternoon passed in the well filled courtroom as our attorneys brilliantly presented the powerful issues which are now being raised. At one end of the table sat Drs. Linschitz and Morrison, the eminent scientists whose affidavits have finally pierced the miasma that has surrounded the scientific aspects of this case for so long. From our legal staff Dr. Malcolm Sharp, Professor Arthur Kinoy, ACLU National Board member William Kunstler and forceful and dynamic Marshall Perlin joined the scientists. The argument including sharp questions by Judge Weinfeld lasted until 6 p.m. and finally the Judge announced that he would reserve decision pending his examination of the Harry Gold tapes and the court record.

It is impossible for us to know when the decision as to whether an evidential hearing will be held will be handed down. Our best guess is that it will not be before two weeks and probably not after two months time. Meanwhile, obviously this is the time during which we have the opportunity to make our greatest effort to insure that a hearing is held. Letters and telegrams must continue to go to the US Attorney, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., asking him to support the request for a full and open hearing. The release of Morton on bail pending such a hearing also needs to be stressed. Letters too must go to local newspapers and periodicals, and copies of the legal petition and the newspaper stories in the TIMES must be circulated.

We strongly urge that in addition to whatever other action you may be taking, you send a mailing including the August 28th NEW YORK TIMES story to as many people as you can possibly reach. We do have copies of the TIMES story, covering letters and envelopes to make up a complete kit, or you can take care of

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

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the mechanics in your own way. We hope that people will send out anywhere from ten to hundreds of letters urging action and support through contributions.

To those of our friends who are having their holidays at this time, we wish you a very happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P.S. We don't have a clipping service and we need your help in securing the newspaper stories which are appearing throughout the country. Please send us anything which mentions the Rosenberg-Sobell case. We also would want to know about radio and TV coverage. We depend upon you to know of both pro and con presentations.

Handwriting Expert Casts Doubt On Evidence Used Against Sobell

By SIDNEY E. ZION

Lawyers for Morton Sobell concluded that the sketch was filed an affidavit from a handwriting expert yesterday that they said shows forgery in a piece of evidence used to convict Sobell and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951. They had been charged with conspiracy to commit espionage.

The affidavit was disclosed in a crowded courtroom at Foley Square, where Judge Edward Weinfeld heard more than three hours of argument on a move by Sobell's lawyers to free him from his 30-year sentence. Judge Weinfeld said it would take "a little while" to decide whether Sobell would receive a hearing on his contention that he was "framed."

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 after being convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage. The prosecution contended that they gave the secret of the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union. Sobell, now beginning his 17th year in prison, did not receive the death penalty because he was held to have had no part in atomic espionage.

The affidavit by the handwriting expert, Elizabeth McCarthy, was part of a number of charges by Sobell's attorneys that Miss McCarthy was said to have "regularly examined" questioned documents on behalf of the Boston police, the Massachusetts state police and parties in both criminal and civil proceedings. She is also a lawyer.

Charge Not Denied

The Government did not specifically deny the forgery charge in the Sobell case on the ground that to do so would be to concede that a trial was existed. This would mean a retrial, a hearing to Sobell, which the Government contends he does not deserve.

But Assistant United States Attorney Robert L. King generally characterized the defense contentions as "wild charges" and "bold allegations."

The general position of the Government was that the charges were irrelevant, or should have been raised at the trial, or were already rejected by the courts.

Mr. King maintained that affidavits filed earlier by two atomic scientists characterizing as worthless the key flow of scientific evidence in the case did not damage the Government's case. The evidence was a purported drawing of the atomic bomb, allegedly delivered by the Rosenbergs to the Russians in 1945.

Mr. King said that the two scientists' affidavits had merely

Marshall Perlin, one of Sobell's lawyers, disagreed with this characterization of the affidavits and said the trial had been permeated with the charge that the Rosenbergs gave "the very secret" of the bomb to the Soviet Union.

Hotel Card an Issue

Miss McCarthy's affidavit concerns a charge that the Government manufactured a registration card from the Alhambra Hilton Hotel. The card purported to show that Harry Gold, a principal Government witness, was in Albuquerque, N. M., on June 3, 1945. It was on that day, he testified, that Sobell, now beginning to get atomic secrets from David Greenglass, another Government witness.

The essence of Miss McCarthy's affidavit was that there were erasures and obliterations on the registration card and that certain handwriting on the card did not correspond to the real handwriting of the hotel clerk, Mrs. Larry A. Hockinson.

While the defense did not file an affidavit from the hotel clerk, Mr. Perlin said she would testify if subpoenaed.

Another of Sobell's lawyers, William Kinsler, told Judge Weinfeld that the affidavit substantiated tape recordings made by Gold in interviews with his lawyer before the trial. The judge agreed to listen to the tapes, which run 14 hours. The tapes, Mr. Kinsler said, showed that Gold did not stay at the hotel in New Mexico and had "never heard" of Greenglass, who had not yet been arrested.

The tapes were obtained, with Gold's permission, by Walter and Miriam Schneir a few years ago. The Schneirs described them in part in their book, "Invitation to an Inquest," published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

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NATION

SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

After Seventeen Years

Only now is there a prospect that the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, that scariest of all the hangovers of the McCarthy era, may be reviewed on the merits. Only now may the integrity of American justice be restored—insofar as that is possible after the execution of two people and the imprisonment for the best years of his life of a third.

On September 12, oral argument will be heard in New York Federal Court on whether Morton Sobell should get a hearing on his charge that the government's case was based on false and distorted evidence. However, enough has already been adumbrated in the affidavits of Dr. Philip Morrison and Dr. Henry Linschitz to show gross chicanery in the conduct of the government's case. Morrison and Linschitz, who were connected with the construction and assembly of the early atomic bombs, now swear that the David Greenglass sketch—the principal piece of evidence on which the Rosenbergs were convicted—could not have helped the Russians make their bomb four years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The jury was led not only to believe that this sketch and Greenglass' accompanying description contained the "secret" of the bomb, but that the authenticity of this material would be vouched for by Dr. Harold C. Urey and J. Robert Oppenheimer, world-renowned scientists whose names were listed as prospective prosecution witnesses and read to the jury by Judge Irving R. Kaufman. Neither was called. Instead, the government produced an obscure electrical engineer, J. H. Derry, who had been a major in the office of Maj. Gen. (later Lieut. Gen.) Leslie R. Groves, who was in administrative charge of the atom bomb project. Derry testified that from the sketch a Soviet scientist could per-

ceive the actual construction of the bomb. Morrison, who is professor of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and reputed to be co-holder of the patent for the Nagasaki bomb (the names of the patentees are classified) says in his affidavit that the Greenglass sketch was a "cartoon" of the bomb and that Derry "had not the scientific background to equip him with knowledge of the design and construction of the atomic bomb, nor was he closely associated with the technical aspects of the project."

Nevertheless, on the basis of such stratagems, the Rosenbergs were convicted and Judge Kaufman, subsequently elevated to the Court of Appeals, accused them of having caused the Korean War and having "undoubtedly and to the course of history to the disadvantage of your country." Sobell was swept along in this McCarthyite hysteria. He was spared the death sentence only because his alleged espionage did not involve the bomb.

Urey's personal connection with the case is revealing of their position. Sobell's lawyers state that Urey authorized them to say that he was never asked by the government to testify. If he had been asked, he could have vouched not only for the correctness nor incorrectness of Greenglass' material, since his responsibility, as the discoverer of heavy water, one of America's leading chemists, was separating U-235, the explosive material of the bomb, from the inert U-238 by the gaseous-diffusion method. He never had anything to do with the design and construction of the bomb itself. He did have any particular interest in the Rosenberg case until, reading the transcript of the trial record, he came to the conclusion, which he has stated publicly from time to time, that the evidence against the Rosenbergs was weak and their conviction was probably a miscarriage of justice. If so, Sobell's seventeen years in prison are a complete miscarriage.

Even assuming that Sobell was involved in espionage, the government and the court had conducted the case with ordinary lawyerlike decency. Sobell would have served a few years and been released long since. Instead of being sentenced to thirty years and refused parole repeatedly, the Rosenbergs are beyond help, but the President could commute Sobell's sentence to time served, or make such a commute lie in his power by pardoning him outright. If this is reviewed, some very dirty linen is going to be brought into public, and whatever obloquy descends on the participants in the 1951-53 proceedings will be richly deserved.

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EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

New Look Needed in Sobell Case

FIFTEEN years ago, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to die in the electric chair by a judge who believed they had "altered the course of history" by giving "the secret" of the atomic bomb to the Russians.

In handing down the sentence, Judge Irving R. Kaufman said "your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000."

Copies of sketches of the bomb and its components which the Rosenbergs were accused of handing to the Russians were impounded at the time of their trial and were only unimpounded in the spring of this year.

Last month, 15 years after the Rosenbergs were executed, two prominent scientists who took part in making the Nagasaki bomb as well as others who were in Japan at the time the sketches of the bomb were in secret, incomplete and essentially worthless to the Russians.

Dr. Henry Linchitz, professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, who participated in the assembly of the first test bomb at Alamogordo and also of the plutonium bomb in Japan, stated flatly:

"The information in question purporting to describe the construction of a plutonium bomb was too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of a half a dozen physicists in the Critical Assemblies group at Los Alamos and probably co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, said the key sketch "was barren of any meaningful or correct quantitative information" and that the bomb in the sketch would not work.

IF JUDGE KAUFMAN had been informed that the sketches in the Rosenberg case

were largely useless and could not have "altered the course of history," it is at least possible that he would have imposed a lesser sentence than the death sentence on the Rosenbergs.

The fate of the Rosenbergs can, of course, no longer be altered, but one of the lesser figures tried at the same time, Morton Sobell, is now entering his 17th year in a federal penitentiary. It was Sobell's attorneys who introduced the scientists' statements in an effort to reopen the Sobell case last month.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, was not accused of giving away atomic secrets. Judge Kaufman declared in sentencing him that "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

But Sobell was accused of conspiring with the Rosenbergs. One witness at his trial said he saw Sobell take a film can to Rosenberg's house and that Rosenberg once told him Sobell was supplying information from government files. But there was no testimony on the contents of the can or on the information Sobell is supposed to have supplied. There were no corroborating witnesses.

If he had not been tried with the Rosenbergs and if the significance of the Rosenbergs' crime had not been overassessed, it is possible that Sobell would have received a lesser sentence than 30 years in jail.

In any case, his 16 years in jail are probably sufficient punishment for the rather vague offense he was accused of. He was tried in a time of national tension associated with McCarthyism, and it is doubtful that his punishment would have been as severe under other circumstances.

Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, the issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell trial charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1956.

b7d

Sobell's Charge of a Frame-Up In Spy Case Contested by U.S.

The Government filed a brief today, the Government did not yesterday opposing a hearing. In its 80-page brief opposing charges made by Morton Sobell that his trial for conspiring with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to turn over secrets filed to counter other charges to Russia was a "frame-up," made by Sobell, including the

United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau contended in used a forged hotel registration the brief that the names raised card to establish the presence by Sobell either had been a key witness in Albuquerque, N. M., at a critical time. that the defense had not raised. Yesterday, Marshall Perlin, them at the trial and could not one of Sobell's lawyers, said: legally do so now.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, had filed a day to deny in any sworn statement called petition last month that the pointed factual allegations included affidavits from two leading scientists stating the fraud as set forth in the petition.

One possible reason why the case—an alleged sketch of the Government did not file sworn cross-section of the atomic statements, according to law-bomb dropped on Nagasaki—was that the would create was worthless.

The Government's memoranda were tactical. If a factu- dum argued that the affidavits issue had been raised, Sobell's were in part irrelevant and inadmissible there would have been part substantiated the prosecution to say to the judge that a tion's allegation at the trial. hearing was needed on the facts.

The scientists are Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics that he deserves no hearing. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Henry L. Schmitt, professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis University. Both men were intimately involved with the production of the Nagasaki bomb at Los Alamos, N. M.

The essence of their affidavits is about time that this case was that the sketch subject to true judicial scrutiny allegedly drawn by David Greenglass, which it never has been.

An oral argument on the bergs for transmittal to the question of whether a hearing Soviet Union in 1945, would should be granted to Sobell has have been of no value to Russia, been set for Sept. 12 before

In denying that the affidavits Federal District Judge Edward were of importance to the Government.

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Last month, 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed, two prominent scientists who took part in making the Nagasaki bomb asserted in affidavits filed in federal court that the sketches of the bomb were incorrect, incomplete and essentially worthless to the Russians.

Dr. Henry Linschitz, professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, who participated in the assembly of the first test bomb at Alamogordo and also of the plutonium bomb in Tinian, stated flatly:

"The information in question purporting to describe the construction of a plutonium bomb was too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZIGN

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union. . . . Their guilt is established by proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were charged for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratory and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

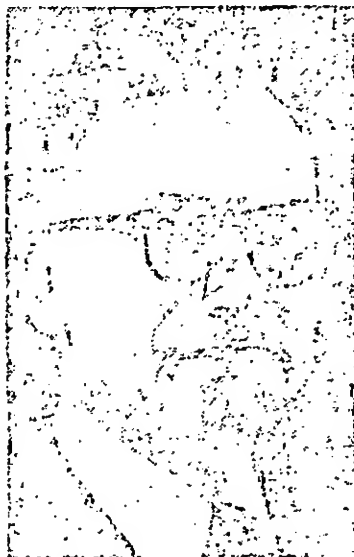
In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Then Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme of the United States in 1945: that there was a secret, a key to nuclear atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory,



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[It] has no foundation in fact."

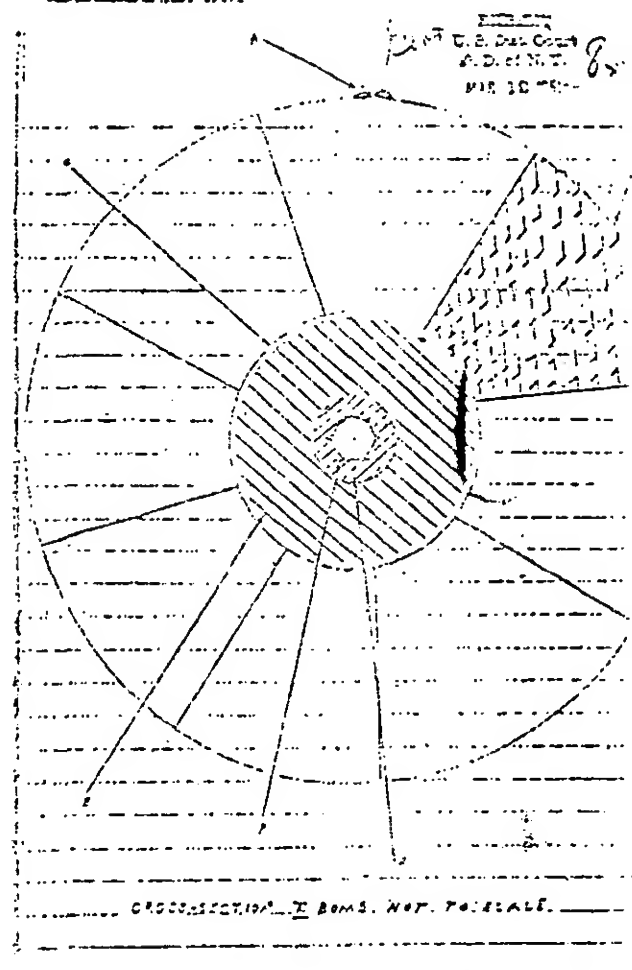
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' to the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more extensively held at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is precisely a common one.

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27

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Mrs. Ethel Sobell
Chapman

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Dr. M. L. A. Alexander
David Anderson
Rabbi S. Bass
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Leo Bernstein
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Dr. Louis Pauling
Rev. Dr. Luther Phelps
Prof. Theodore Rabinowitz
Howard T. Radner
Prof. Arnold Rapoport
Prof. Gerald Schoen
Henry Shusterman
Louis Stauder
Prof. Stephen Steinberg
Prof. Milton Steinberg
Dr. Thomas Steyer
Walter Stewart
Rabbi David Teitelbaum
Prof. William T. Trotter

As we continue to await the decision from Judge Weinfeld as to what action will be taken upon the legal petition, many exciting items are appearing and much activity is under way. The enclosed editorial from the Denver Post follows editorial comment appearing in the Nation and New Republic. Science, magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Scientific American as well as Physics Today, have all had articles upon the scientific statements made in the court motion. Abroad too comment has been appearing.

In Los Angeles and Cleveland meetings to discuss the present status of the case and to raise funds have been held. The New York Committee is initiating a series of house gatherings for the same purpose. San Francisco is planning a large public meeting for the beginning of the year and an extensive mailing in the next short period. Baltimore had a book party featuring Walter Schneir and INVITATION TO AN INQUEST. Interest in the Schneir book has resulted in an invitation for a weekend tour of Chicago and other Midwestern cities by Mr. Schneir. The Seattle Committee reprinted the New York Times article of August 28th as a full page ad in the Co-operator, a publication going to at least 10,000 Co-op members in the Pacific Northwest, with an appeal for funds and letters to the US Attorney General. In the greater Washington, D.C. area a mailing has been sent out by the committee, and in Westport, Conn., a youth group held a discussion. A number of our committees, realizing the heavy legal financial demands at this time, have made contributions which have eased somewhat the burden.

We once again urge you to send letters to the U.S. Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. and to your newspapers. An excellent letter appeared in the New York Times on October 21st.

We will inform you immediately of any decision. Meanwhile, please continue to exert a maximum effort. Morton is well and sends his regards to all of the friends who are working so hard on his behalf.

These Nobel Laureates have asked for Mr. W. B. E. Dubois faithfully yours,
 W. B. E. Dubois

...and the one particle
...and the one particle

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Lord Bertrand Russell

Four-Pass Search

John-Paul Sartre Morton Sobell Dr. Frank J. Urey

DR. Y. H. H. J. C. Urey

EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

Tuesday, October 4, 1966

New Look Needed in Sobell Case

FIFTEEN years ago, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to die in the electric chair by a judge who believed they had "altered the course of history" by giving "the secret" of the atomic bomb to the Russians.

In handing down the sentence, Judge Irving R. Kaufman said "your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000."

Copies of sketches of the bomb and its components which the Rosenbergs were accused of handing to the Russians were impounded at the time of their trial and were only unimpounded in the spring of this year.

Last month, 15 years after the Rosenbergs were executed, two prominent scientists who took part in making the Nagasaki bomb asserted in affidavits filed in federal court that the sketches of the bomb were incorrect, incomplete and essentially worthless to the Russians.

Dr. Henry Linowitz, professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, who participated in the assembly of the first test bomb at Alamogordo and also of the plutonium bomb in Tinian, stated flatly:

"The information in question purporting to describe the construction of a plutonium bomb was too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of a half a dozen physicists in the Critical Assemblies group at Los Alamos and probably co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, said the key sketch "was barren of any meaningful or correct quantitative information" and that the bomb in the sketch would not work.

IF JUDGE KAUFMAN had been informed that the sketches in the Rosenberg case

were largely useless and could not have "altered the course of history," it is at least possible that he would have imposed a lesser sentence than the death sentence on the Rosenbergs.

The fate of the Rosenbergs can, of course, no longer be altered, but one of the lesser figures tried at the same time, Morton Sobell, is now entering his 17th year in a federal penitentiary. It was Sobell's attorneys who introduced the scientists' statements in an effort to reopen the Sobell case last month.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, was not accused of giving away atomic secrets. Judge Kaufman declared in sentencing him that "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

But Sobell was accused of conspiring with the Rosenbergs. One witness at his trial said he saw Sobell take a film can to Rosenberg's house and that Rosenberg once told him Sobell was supplying information from government files. But there was no testimony on the contents of the can or on the information Sobell is supposed to have supplied. There were no corroborating witnesses.

If he had not been tried with the Rosenbergs and if the significance of the Rosenbergs' crime had not been overassessed, it is possible that Sobell would have received a lesser sentence than 30 years in jail.

In any case, his 16 years in jail are probably sufficient punishment for the rather vague offenses he was accused of. He was tried in a time of national tension associated with McCarthyism, and it is doubtful that his punishment would have been as severe under other circumstances.

Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, the issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell brief charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

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New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atomic bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the prosecution of the atomic bomb at Hiro" as Mr. Seppel knew a State Supreme Court Justice, put it to the jury, plus 12 pieces of exculpatory material. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a informant at the Los Alamos Laboratory and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1951. The 12 pieces of exculpatory scientific material were allegedly filed by Ethel and turned over by Julius to Abraham A. Isakson, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

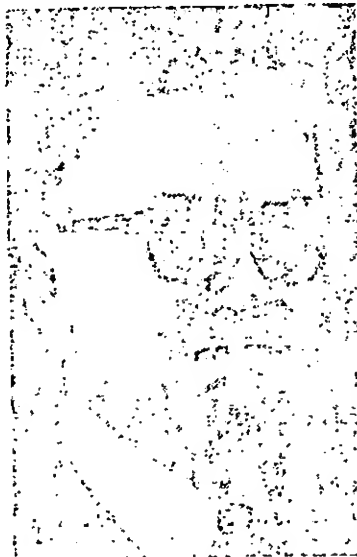
6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is requested to advise the Department of Justice of the results of its investigation.

"I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Chinese the A-bomb years ago, long before Lenin predicted Russia would perfect the bomb, has already caused in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and no doubt but that millions more of innocent people may be the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you have, as Brady stated the other day, been the most-evil of traitors."

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EVIDENCE: New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb should (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

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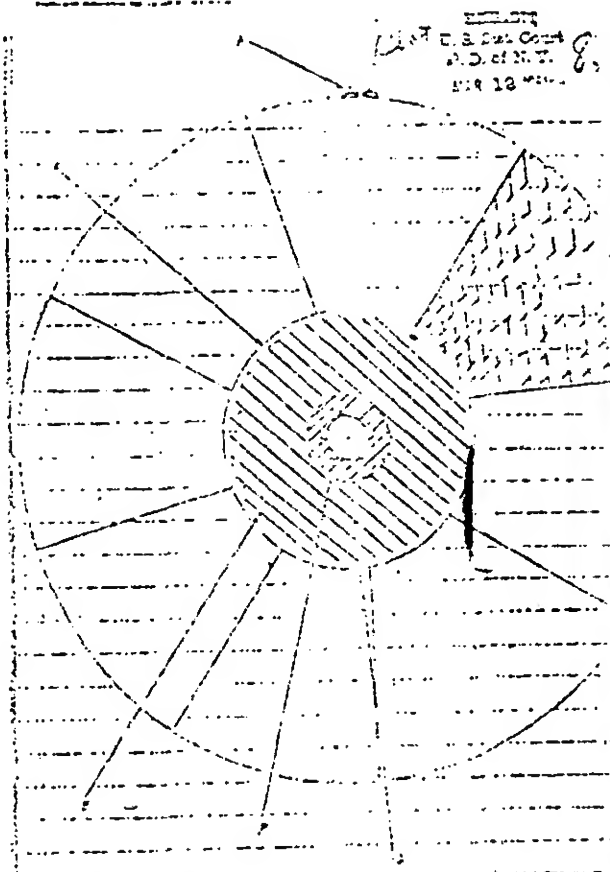
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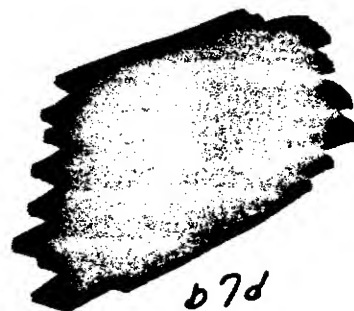
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this effort.

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distribute to my friends.

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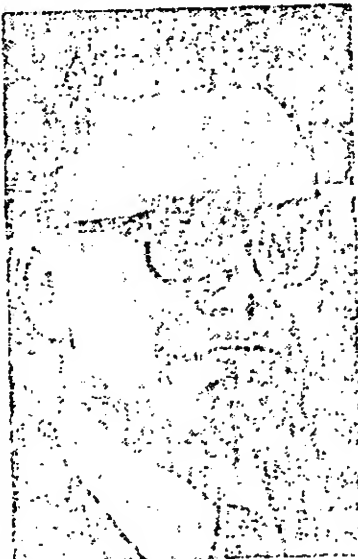
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Then Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which, otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1945 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a prominent holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Harry L. Gold, who helped put the secret at Los Alamos, have attacked this theory.



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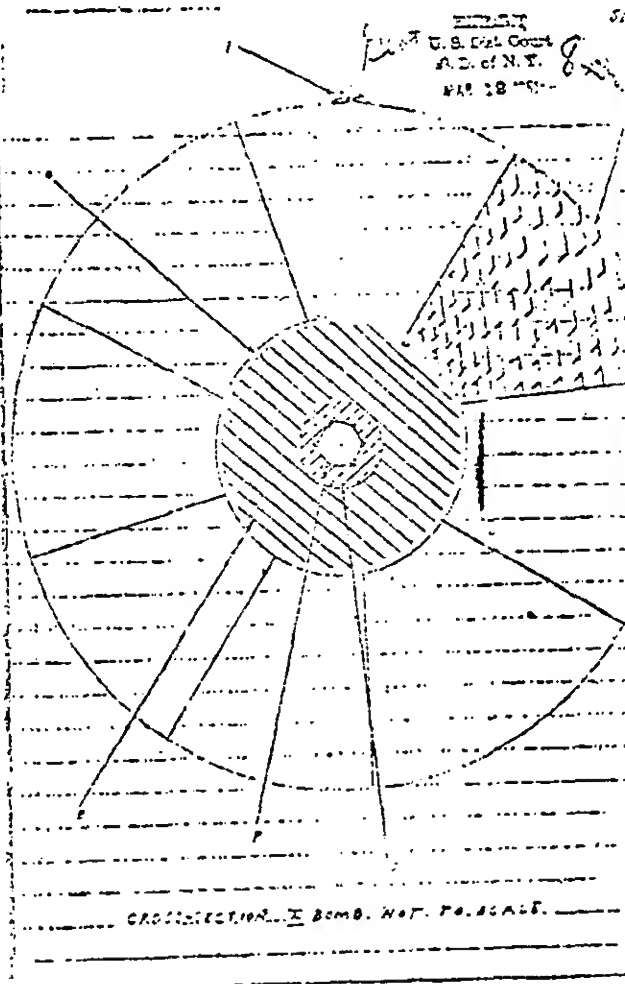
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1966.

(1966 by The New York Times Company.)

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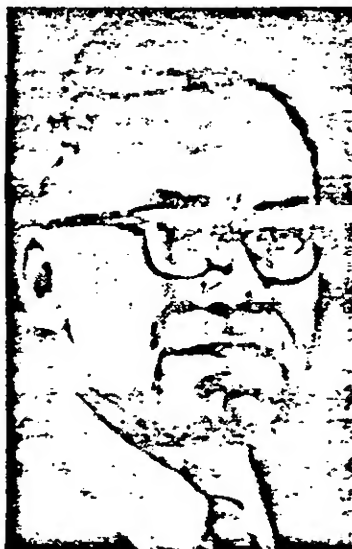
In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

" . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Then Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory,



EVIDENCE? New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[It] has no foundation in fact."

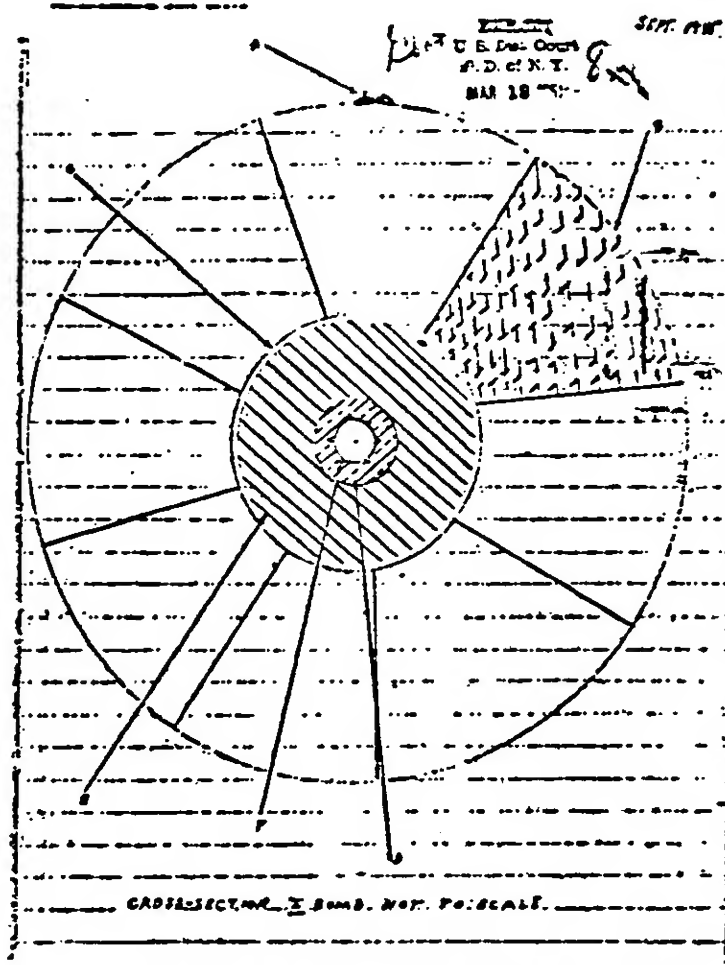
"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obsessively held at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, even by the defense and the record shows important statements by the prosecution and presiding judge which only served to reinforce this dangerously false impression."

Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, "a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Dr. Morrison called it a "caricature" of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."



While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence is of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Brig. Gen. Groves at Los Alamos, was attacked by Drs. Morrison and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial has always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for" the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution.

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a

dark cloud hangs over this case that has always been suspect in some quarters but never seriously challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? Or a terrible mistake nurtured by the hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charge nothing less than a classic frame-up in a long complaint that included many more allegations than that the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was based largely on a book, "Invitation to an Inquest," by Walter and Miriam Schneir, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most spectacular charge made in the book, and picked up by the complaint, is that the Government used a forged registration card to place one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in Albuquerque at a critical time. The implication was clear in the book that the Schneirs believe the FBI committed the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the Schneirs, with Gold's permission, listened to a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer before Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested. They say that the tapes show important inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. One example: At the trial, Gold said he went to Greenglass's home in Albuquerque, handed him a half of a Jello-box and said "I come from Julius." Greenglass, having the other half of the box, then allegedly gave him secret information — not the "cross section" but other sketches.

On the tapes, according to the Schneirs, Gold did not mention Greenglass' name, said he used the password "Bob, or Benny or John sent me," and said nothing about a Jello box.

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distribute to my friends.

December 20 , 1966

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

Dear Friends:

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(partial list)

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Pete ...
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Sidney ...
Rev. ...
Dr. ...
Mr. ...
Rabbi ...
Prof. ...

While we continue to wait for Judge Weinfeld's decision, our efforts also continue. The enclosed letter to Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan discussing a bill for the Abolition of the Federal Death Penalty which he presented and which was co-sponsored by Senators Quentin N. Burdick of North Dakota, Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Maurine B. Neuberger of Oregon, William Proxmire of Wisconsin and Stephen M. Young of Ohio is self explanatory. We ask you to support this activity in every way that you can. Your own Senators should be written to as well as the Senators listed.

May we convey to you at this time Morton's greetings for the New Year and our own thanks and good wishes for your sustaining help. In spite of the serious situation with which we are confronted, the frightening escalation of war and the struggle on so many fronts for equal rights and peace and freedom, the only sure hope lies in fulfilling our responsibilities. May the New Year provide us with that opportunity.

All good wishes.

Helen Sobell
for the Committee

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Jean Paul Sartre

Dr. Claus F. ...
Dr. Harold C. ...

TREASON PROVED?

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by Walter and Miriam Schneier.
Doubleday, New York. 467 pp.
\$5.95.

By Peter Elman

THE Rosenberg trial is for this generation what the Sacco-Vanzetti case was for the 1920s. Both accused, political and humanitarian passions, the world over and to this day though the main characters were formally condemned, the question whether they were in fact guilty still remains a serious doubt. Both cases share criticism of a radical nature of the evidence, prosecution behaviour and judicial procedure involved.

This book is the first full-length study of the Rosenberg trial to be published. It is the product of many years of painstaking going-over of such evidence as was publicly disclosed during the trial as well as of that which the authors themselves have dug up, all of it analysed and correlated in truly masterly fashion. The treatment, or example of a critical item of evidence about a hotel registration card is a piece of detective work that must be unsurpassed in the history of criminal investigation.

The sympathies of Mr. and Mrs. Schneier emerge clearly but are kept properly subordinate to the facts as they are reconstructed, and they help to enhance the quality of this human study.

The final verdict of the authors is that not only were the Rosenbergs, who were executed, and Martin Sobell, a passing acquaintance of theirs (who received and is still serving a sentence of 30 years of imprisonment) unjustly convicted but they were punished for a crime which never took place. The fourth accused, David Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg, received a sentence of 15 years as a self-confessed criminal. He was released in 1960.

It is clear from the available evidence that none of the condemned could have acquired any vital atomic information from the sources from which they were said to have acquired it. Apart from this, the most damning thing about the whole affair is that both the theoretical and practical possibilities of the atom were common currency throughout the scientific world. All really qualified people knew that atomic secrets, such as they were, were of a limited and ephemeral nature. How then can one explain the bug of secrecy which afflicted American

so effectively in the first decade after the War? Was it sheer ignorance on the part of the public, traumatic fear of an atomic attack, a guilt complex after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an irrational, outburst-like wish that the U.S. could retain its monopoly? This was the era of McCarthy.

Locking up secrets

IT can be shown that none of the military and industrial aspects of the atom were in fact revealed by the self-appointed guardians of secrecy than by any other group, simply because of the nature of these stages of atomic production which were being carried out. The story is told how "they" trained of certain vital matters, then the enforced silence -- at the insistence, it is said, of the Americans -- from an international conference, or British scientists whose specific interests were known from their published work.

A wholly irrational attitude was thus built up, which led people to believe, one the one hand, that you can lock up the laws of nature in the laboratory and prevent others from learning about them, and on the other hand that nobody could make an atomic bomb without American help. Matters were not helped by the activities of a scientifically ignorant press in its amateur search for news. A world of phantasy always creative of states of panic was fashioned after the first atomic information in 1945, the Russians had exploded a bomb, an event which many from President Truman downwards in those relatively more sober times acknowledged to be inevitable.

Although we now know, or think we know, the true tally, a decent newspaper can still today carry an article written by a so-called atomic expert alleging that Einstein had a lined nuclear fission secret from American scientists with the help of Israel.

At the human level, the Rosenberg affair presents a number of fascinating problems. What on one's view David Greenglass (and his wife apparently, who was clearly implicated in some of the activity whilst working at the Albuquerque atomic station) and for reasons which are not quite clear but certainly include an attempt to save his own skin, involved his sister and brother-in-law? This is the man of whom an independent government lawyer said that his testimony could not be taken too seriously

on grounds of general credibility.

What can one say of Harry that other star witness, small-time logger and industrial spy, struck the fables of a wholly imaginary grandeur, whose so-called evidence he had never met the Rosenbergs Sobell -- can be seen developing being developed stage by stage, process of self-suggestion and notably more sinister prodding by F.B.I.? Then there is the notorious both Bentley, self-confessed ex-convict who never claimed to have the Rosenbergs nor indeed to have any knowledge of the crime with which they charged, but was brought into the picture for one reason or another in his as the expert on communist espionage.

Lastly there are the Rosenbergs. Sobell, the former protesting innocence to the ultimate end, the likewise even after long years of imprisonment, of a crime in the process of which no movement, machine, or person was involved, which the only that it had actually been committed primarily and substantially the case of Greenglass and his wife.

Didn't give up hope

HOW are these protestations of innocence, despite the pressure of tortures offered, to be explained? Can it be that they did not expect the time to be carried out or that were dyed-in-the-wool communists to make the ultimate sacrifice, first to life? After reading the chapter, "House Letters", giving extracts of correspondence passing between the Rosenbergs in the three years they were in prison, whilst world-wide efforts were made to obtain at least clemency sentence, the answer is not so clear. They never gave up hope nor more than heartily did they even at the very last abandon their belief that a rationality would finally reassert itself, die with honour and dignity. Ethel Rosenberg, met once before, died, "knowing my husband and I were vindicated by history." High words or a sincere expression of innocent person? Whatever the answer, this book has certainly for one vindicated the victims and persuaded that the case of Sobell who still lingers in prison, cries to be reopened.

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COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

December 1966

THE EDITOR
COMMENTS

The Atomic Bomb Secret
—Fifteen Years Later

Fifteen years ago, a large fraction of American public opinion was in the grip of a delusion—it was believed that America was in possession of a great secret, the "secret of the atom bomb," jealously guarded by security guards but in danger of being stolen by traitors and spies. It was imagined to be a secret formula, a drawing that could be copied on a sheet of paper and slipped to an enemy agent. Its possession was supposed to be enough to permit a potential enemy—by 1948 clearly identified as the Soviet Union—to produce an atomic bomb in a hurry. In vain did scientists, who really knew something about the bomb, argue that, scientifically, the bomb was based on the phenomenon of nuclear fission, universally known since 1939. The remaining scientific "secret"—that the values of the relevant physical constants were such as to make a nuclear chain reaction technically possible—had been revealed to all the world by the use of the bomb in Japan. In addition to these scientific foundations, there was a collection of more or less ingenious solutions to various technical problems, which any nation possessed of adequate scientific and technological personnel, and willing to invest adequate funds in the project, could have been able to solve on its own.

The public, conditioned by espionage movies and novels, was not inclined to listen to such arguments. In 1945 it was revealed that the British-Canadian physicist, Allan Nunn May, who had had some wartime contacts with the atomic bomb laboratory in Chicago, did pass atomic information to the Russians. In 1950, the German-born, British-naturalized theoretical physicist, Klaus Fuchs, confessed to British authorities that he had provided the Russians with first-hand information, first on the isotope separation laboratories, and later, on the atomic bomb work at Los Alamos.

In September 1949, the Russians exploded their first "nuclear device." The atomic spy scare became a public obsession. It provided support for the campaign of suspicions, accusations, and spy hunts unleashed by Senator McCarthy. When several individuals were arrested in the United States and accused of belonging to a spy ring engaged in collecting military-technological information, including atomic energy information, for the Soviet Union, these rather humdrum agents grew in the

public imagination to villains of monstrous dimensions. They, it was widely believed, had destroyed American security and given the Soviet Union the atomic bomb, as it were, on a platter. While the competent nuclear scientists, May and Fuchs, were sentenced by British courts to prison terms of ten and fourteen years respectively, Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were sentenced to death and executed in 1951. David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, who confessed to having provided the Rosenbergs with information from Los Alamos, where he had worked as a technician in the machine shop, turned state's evidence and got away with fifteen years imprisonment. Morton Sobell, accused of supplying the Rosenbergs with electronic data—he, too, kept insisting on his innocence—was given thirty years of prison.

The execution of the Rosenbergs was the first and so far the only death penalty imposed for spying on the basis of a 1940 statute providing death for espionage "in wartime." In a *Bulletin* article in May 1951, it was argued that in providing an especially harsh punishment for spying "in wartime" the statute must have had in mind espionage on behalf of the enemy in this war—while the activities of the Rosenbergs were carried out when the United States was at war with Germany, on behalf of an ally in this war. These considerations, as well as reasonable doubts about the extent of the damage to national security caused by the Rosenbergs and their associates, were put aside. The fact that Fuchs, a brilliant theoretical physicist participating in the scientific councils at Los Alamos, must have provided the Soviet Union with infinitely more systematic and competent information than the technician Greenglass could gather from his humble place in the machine shop, was disregarded: Fuchs' depositions were not made available to the defense in the Rosenberg trials. The accused were made responsible for radical destruction of American security; for the unleashing of the Korean War and the growing American casualties; and for the possible death of millions in a future nuclear war. Judge Kaufmann, the trial judge, made himself the spokesman for this exaggeration; he suggested that the activities of the accused had made all the difference between the Soviet Union's acquiring immediate capacity for making atomic

bombs, and the preservation for many years of America's nuclear monopoly.

Yet, even before the use of atomic bombs in Japan in the so-called Franck Report, scientists involved in the atomic bomb project had warned against any hope of maintaining American atomic monopoly for more than a few years. In 1948, two leading American physicists associated with the atomic bomb work, Frederick Seitz, now president of the National Academy of Science, and Hans Bethe, professor of theoretical physics at Cornell, argued in *One World or None* (a collection of authoritative articles on the bomb) that, given general knowledge of the basic phenomenon of fission officially revealed by the U.S. government in the Smyth Report, and the scientific and industrial potential of the Soviet Union, the most likely time needed by the Soviet Union to develop its own atomic bomb—without any access to American secrets—was six years. This sober forecast was disregarded in the face of statements by some highly-placed members of the American scientific bureaucracy—and especially General Groves, the military chief of the Manhattan Project—that the Soviet Union should not be able to produce her own atomic bombs for fifteen to twenty years, if ever. When a Soviet nuclear explosion was announced by the AEC in September 1950, only five years after Hiroshima, the conclusion that this "unexpectedly early" Soviet success must have been due to atomic espionage was widely accepted. The belief that Russians were incapable of achieving on their own difficult technical feats was so strong that President Truman did not believe that the Russians had been able to explode a "true" atomic bomb (even with the help of spies) until the end of his term three years later in 1952. The scientists' early predictions, and their continued objections to over-estimating the importance of atomic spying, were dismissed as special pleading by a group whose loyalty was suspect, and whose ties with their colleagues, including those in the Soviet Union, were perhaps stronger than their ties to the United States.

In the 1951 Bulletin article on the Rosenberg trial, it was suggested that the most important service intelligence reports might have rendered to the Soviet leaders was information that America had been engaged since 1940 in a serious effort to develop nuclear weapons; that large laboratories had been established for this purpose in several remote areas of the country, into which many of the best American physicists had disappeared. The apparent enormous growth of the project clearly suggested that the idea, so fantastic at first sight, was taken seriously, and that prospects for its success before the end of the war were considered good. This could have caused the Soviet Union to begin its own development several years before the atomic destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, despite the emergency of German invasion and occupation of a large part of the Soviet Union.

While no official history of the Soviet atomic bomb project (analogous to the American Smyth Report) has been ever made public, some pertinent information has become available in posthumous tributes to the Russian physicist, Igor Kurchatov, the first leader of the Soviet nuclear energy development, who died in 1960. These data showed that the Soviet bomb project did in fact get under way in late 1942, three years before Hiroshima. From then, it took Soviet scientists seven years to produce the first nuclear explosion, in good agreement with the predictions of Seitz and Bethe.

Since then Soviet science and technology have given so many demonstrations of their capacity for pioneering scientific and technical undertakings that the belief—shared in 1945 by President Truman, General Groves, and a large part of the American public—that the Russians are technologically incompetent has been reduced to absurdity. The Russians developed thermonuclear bombs practically simultaneously with the United States; they orbited the first artificial satellite and built the first long range ballistic missile. In hindsight, hardly anybody in America would now disagree with the opinions of the American scientists who said in 1945 that the Soviet atom bomb was only a few years off, and that this time was determined by Russia's own scientific and technological potential. In fact, we have since seen countries with less scientific potential than the Soviet Union—France and China—catching out analogous developments on their own, without access to American or Soviet "secrets."

In this light, the Rosenberg trial, with the hysteria that accompanied it and undoubtedly affected the harshness of the sentence, appears as a doubtful page in the history of American justice. The quiet trial and moderate judgment of the British court in the case of the much more competent "atomic spy" Klaus Fuchs remains evidence of the greater immunity to public moods of British justice.

The death sentence against the Rosenbergs made them martyrs in the eyes not only of communists all over the world but also of many liberals. The Rosenbergs cannot be resurrected, but Morton Sobell is still in prison and will remain there for another fifteen years, unless his attempts to obtain a new trial succeed. Recently, these attempts have been strengthened by the declassification of a document that played a considerable role in the Rosenberg trial: a sketch representing the cross-section of the "implosion weapon" used in Nagasaki which Greenglass confessed having transmitted to the Rosenbergs. At the trial, the sketch was "authenticated" by Major John A. Derry of General Groves' staff. Whatever technical competence this witness had was in the field of electronic communications, not in nuclear physics, but since members of the Atomic Energy Commission were present during this

testimony and did not object to it, the impression was created that they endorsed its correctness. The government announced at the beginning of the trials that it would call as witnesses scientific experts such as J. Robert Oppenheimer, Harold Urey, and George Kistiakowsky, but none of them was actually produced and given a chance to evaluate the sketch.

When the sketch was declassified in 1966, Henry Linschitz (now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis) and Philip Morrison (now professor of physics at MIT), who had each played a leading role in the bomb assembly at Los Alamos and on Tinian Island, where the strikes against Hiroshima and Nagasaki were launched, testified that this sketch was so rough, and had so many errors, that it could have been of no use to the Russians. Important bomb elements, such as the presence of polonium in the "beryllium initiator," and the existence of a "tamper" surrounding the explosive core, were missing; without these components, the bomb could not explode. The sketch was described by Greenglass himself as "not to scale"; however, it is generally known that the dimensions, including the so-called critical size of the explosive core, are crucial for the working of the bomb; the approximate dimensions, suggested by the sketch, were completely wrong.

This reevaluation, however little new it tells the scientists, increases the need for examination of the Rosenberg trial in a more sober atmosphere. The petition recently submitted on behalf of Morton Sobell by his lawyers puts in doubt not only the importance of the material transmitted by the Rosenbergs and their collaborators to the Soviet Union, but also the existence of the whole conspiracy. The evidence for its existence was derived from the confessions of Gold and Greenglass; in particular, their having met in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945. This meeting was authenticated by a registration card of Gold at an Albuquerque hotel which had been returned to the hotel and destroyed four months after the trial. The petition suggests that it was a government falsification.

One does not have to believe in the plausibility of this accusation and in the consequent suggestion that the very existence of the Rosenberg spy ring is doubtful, to feel that the proceedings of this trial, and in particular the sentences meted out at its end, were influenced by public hysteria. A superior court recently quashed the death sentence imposed on Jack Ruby for the murder of Oswald because of the atmosphere in which his trial had been conducted in Dallas. Similar reasons seem to me to exist for the reexamination of the convictions in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. True, a reexamination is made more difficult by the length

or the time (fifteen years) that has passed since the trial only the prosecution, such as the depositions but at least the materials available at the time of the trial only to the prosecution, such as the depositions of Klaus Fuchs, could be now made available to the defense.

From the scientists' point of view, the quality of the Greenglass sketch makes little difference. Even if it had been substantially correct, it could not have been of great help for the progress of the Soviet atom bomb development. No nation could base a billion-dollar project on a stolen sketch of uncertain validity. Even the undoubtedly much more detailed and reliable information provided by Klaus Fuchs would not have freed the leaders of the Soviet project from the necessity of doing basic research of their own, and following their own technological leads. But the declassification of the sketch provides a good occasion for Washington to consider judicial reexamination of the atomic spy trial in a more sober atmosphere. If judicial reexamination is impossible, consideration should be given to executive clemency for Morton Sobell. He was never accused of participation in the procurement of atomic bomb information; but his sentence—thirty years in jail—undoubtedly was a reflection of the importance attached by the court to the activities of the Rosenberg ring because of its atomic implications.

One more reflection is appropriate. The light in which the whole matter of spying appears in the public mind has changed in recent years. What was supposed to be a villainous activity, in which only depraved totalitarian governments could engage—not democratic countries such as America—is now recognized as a part of the military activities of all nations, democratic as well as totalitarian. Not so long ago, all governments pretended that they were not engaged in espionage, and denied any association with a spy when he was caught. Recently, however, political events, as well as the espionage literature, have brought to the public the realization that spying is a universal activity, in which our government is doing its full share. The modern master spies—the Sorges, Abels, Penkovskys—have become acknowledged "heroes of our time." In the Soviet Union, Sorges are named and monuments erected in honor of Sorges; Penkovsky's memoirs are a best-seller in the West; Abel is exchanged for Powers, the pilot of the American spy plane shot down in the Urals. The widely publicized activities of the photographic satellites are the latest step toward making spying a "legitimate" activity of all nations, involving no personal villainy (or risk) at all. One could suggest that the age of individual spying is over; that the East and the West would not lose much—and might gain a lot—by stopping all such activities abroad. But it is probably too much to expect that one of the oldest professions in the world will now fall victim to automation!

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1966

TREASON PROVED?

INVITATION TO AN INQUEST,
by Walter and Miriam Schneir.
Doubleday, New York, 467 pp.
\$5.95

By Peter Elman

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The final verdict of the authors is that not only were the Rosenbergs, who were executed, and Morton Sobell, a passing acquaintance of theirs who received and is still serving a sentence of 30 years of imprisonment unjustly convicted but they were punished for a crime which never took place. The fourth accused, David Greenglass, the brother of Ethel Rosenberg, received a sentence of 10 years as a self-confessed criminal. He was released in 1960.

It is clear from the available evidence that none of the condemned could have acquired any vital atomic information from the sources from which they were said to have acquired it. Apart from this, the most damning thing about the whole affair is that both the theoretical and practical possibilities of the atom were a total currency throughout the scientific world. All really qualified people knew that atomic secrets, such as they were, were of a limited and ephemeral nature. How then can one explain the sort of society which afflicted America

so effectively in the first decade after the War? Was it sheer ignorance on the part of the public, traumatic fear of an atomic attack, a gullible complacency after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, an irrational ostrich-like wish that the U.S. could retain its monopoly? This was the era of McCarthy.

Locking up secrets

It can be shown that more of the military and industrial aspects of the atom were in fact revealed by the self-appointed guardians of secrecy than by any other group, simply because of the nature of those stages of atomic production which were being guarded. The story is told how "they" learned of certain vital matters from the enforced silence — at the insistence, it is said, of the Americans — from an international conference of British scientists whose specific interests were known from their published work.

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Although we now know, or think we know, the true tally, a Hermit newspaper can still today carry an article written by a so-called atomic expert alleging that France had obtained nuclear secrets from American scientists with the help of Israelis.

At the human level, the Rosenberg affair presents a number of fascinating problems. What can one say of David Greenglass and his wife apparently who was clearly implicated in some unlawful activity whilst working at the Los Alamos atomic station, and the reasons which are not quite clear but certainly include an attempt to save his own skin, involved his sister and brother-in-law? This is the man of whom an independent government lawyer said that his testimony could not be taken too seriously

on grounds of general credibility.

What can one say of it that other star witness, smaller, bigger and industrial spy, and the allies of a wholly grandeur, whose so-called confession he had never met the Rose-Sobell — can be seen, dated, being developed stage by stage, process of self-suggestion and, finally, more sinister prodding F.B.I. Then there is the notorious Bentley, self-confessed ex-convict who never claimed to have, Rosenbergs nor indeed to have knowledge of the crime with which he was charged, but was brought into it for one reason or another, as the expert on communist espionage.

Lastly there are the Rosenbergs, the former protesting innocence to the ultimate end, likewise even after long years imprisonment, of a crime in the face of which no document made clear that there was no evidence and of which the fact that it had actually been entered primarily and substantially the of Greenglass and his wife.

Didn't give up hope

HOW are these protestations necessary, despite the pressures and threats offered, to be explained, that they did not expect to be carried out or that they were dyed-in-the-wool communists to make the ultimate sacrifice, cause? After reading the chapters "House Letters", giving extracts correspondence passing between Rosenbergs in the three years to in prison, whilst world-wide efforts made to obtain at least one sentence, the answer is not so. They never gave up hope nor significantly did they even at the hour abandon their belief that rationality would finally reassert. "I die with honour and dignity," David Rosenberg, moments before death, "knowing my husband and he vindicated by his say." Her words or a sincere expression of innocent person? Whatever the case, this book has certainly for one thing and the victims and perhaps that the case of Sobell who still in prison cries to be reopened.

Reprinted as a Public Service by the

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

Sobell Loses Bid for Freedom, as Judge Finds No Evidence of 'Farewell'

Continued from Page 1, Col. 5

Sobell Loses Bid for Freedom, as Judge Finds No Evidence of 'Farewell'

After Mr. Tolson advised the judges agreement to adjourn the trial motion with next day at 10:30 A.M. He said the judges would consider whether to seek permission to require the present case or so directly to the Court of Appeals, but

By PETER WILLIS
Sobell lost a new bid "there's no question that we'll stay away for free" from appeal and fight all the way, to which he was seen. Sobell, a former engineer, is confined for 30 years in 1953 in the Federal penitentiary in conspiracy to spy for the So-Law-shure, Va., where he is in with Union.

His fellow defendants, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, were elected to the same prison as an inmate in 1953.

79-page decision here by Judge Sobell, who had presided over the trial, rejected Sobell's latest bid for freedom. The judge said the evidence was not sufficient to show that Sobell was not a spy.

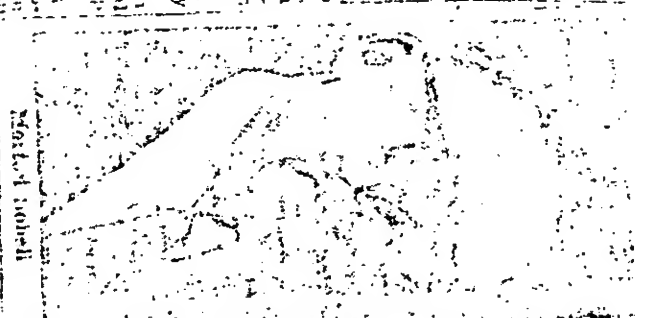
Investigations and prosecutors had argued that the current trial was a frame-up in put-battle would probably take up all the time Sobell would have to serve in prison. By forcing Sobell to stay in a prison, the government would have to stay in a prison.

In effect, Judge Weinfield upheld the Government trial verdict. He said that a self-styled fellow lawyer, Weinfield, had presided over the trial in 1953 and 1954, and had speeded up the trial to the point of a verdict. If not for the fact that the basic principle of the trial was to show that Sobell was not a spy, the trial would have been a complete failure.

He said that Sobell was not a spy, but that he was a spy. He said that Sobell was not a spy, but that he was a spy. He said that Sobell was not a spy, but that he was a spy.

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Marked Sobell

Sobell's role, the judge noted, was not a spy. He said that Sobell was not a spy, but that he was a spy. He said that Sobell was not a spy, but that he was a spy.

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Reported as a Public Service
COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON
120 Fifth Ave., New York 10011

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/Sobell
Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. Bulky

SERIALS 1B 1619
thru
1B 1702

Date 3/24/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1619. [REDACTED] Pamphlet entitled "50th Birthday Meeting" re
4/11/67 Sobell rally.
1620. [REDACTED] Pamphlet entitled "The Case of Morton Sobell, for
Seventeen Years...an Innocent Man Has Been in Prison.

NOTE:

1621. [REDACTED] ms
1622. [REDACTED]
1623. [REDACTED] clipping from "NY Times" 8/28/66.
1624. [REDACTED] Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. Morton
Sobell.

NOTE

1625. [REDACTED] ms
1626. [REDACTED] Pamphlet advertising Peace March 4/15/67 received
at rally of CFMS, Hunter College Auditorium 4/11/67.
Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]
1627. [REDACTED] Clipping from LI Press 4/12/67 re Sobell Committee
rally 4/11/67. Re [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] ms

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 24 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B237
#41

Date 5/16/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1628. [REDACTED] Ticket to meeting of Sobell Comm. 4/11/67 at
Hunter College, received at CDLA. [REDACTED] gb

1629. [REDACTED]

1630. " [REDACTED] gb

Note:

1631. [REDACTED] Flyer announcing 50 Birthday meeting on 4/11/67
at Hunter College Auditorium sponsored by committee
to Free Morton Sobell. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED] ms

1632. [REDACTED] Letter from Helen Sobell, dated May 1967, for Sobell
Committee re legal action of Morton Sobell.

1633. " [REDACTED] gb

NOTE:

1634. [REDACTED] gb

b7c.d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 16 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-13138
#117 # 40

Date

6/23/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired SEE BELOW	Source From Which Property Acquired SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit VAULT	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW	

1635. [REDACTED] Book of poems entitled "Give Us Your Hand, poems and Songs for Ethel and Julius Roseberg by Edith Segal. Rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

1636. [REDACTED] ms

1637. [REDACTED] ms

1638. [REDACTED] Reprint of NY Times ad of 6/10/67 by CFMS death of Rosebergs.

NOTE: [REDACTED] were rec'd [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

1639. [REDACTED] CFMS reprint of an editorial from St Louis Post-Dispatch of 7/2/67.

1640. [REDACTED] CFMS reprint of an advertisement from NY Times of 6/8/67 re the Rosenbergs.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

1641. [REDACTED] gb

1642. [REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

1643. [REDACTED] gb

mc

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B239
#42

Date 10/17/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTED TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same SEE BELOW

1644.

1645.

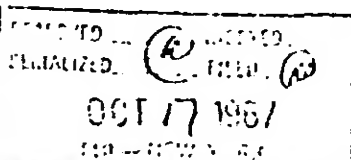
NOTE:

mhm

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-17210
#42



Date 10/19/67

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Where Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Description of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

FAULT

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

46. [REDACTED]
47. [REDACTED]
48. [REDACTED]
49. [REDACTED] Booklet captioned "The Facts in The Rosenberg-Sobell Case-1950-1964."
50. [REDACTED]
51. [REDACTED]
52. [REDACTED]
53. [REDACTED]
54. [REDACTED] gb
55. [REDACTED] mc

b7c.d

ANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

INDEXED
FILED
1967
NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B241
#42

Title and Character of Case

Date 11/16/67

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
SEE BELOW

1656.

1657.

NOTE

1658.

1659.

1660.

1661.

1662.

1663.

NOTE:

CRMS letter dated Dec. 1967 to "Dear Friends" from
Helen Sobell and Rose Sobell re support for CRMS
and contributions desired.

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

b7c,d

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 16 1967	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B242
#42

Date 1/16/68

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1664.

1665.

mhm

1666.

1667.

Article from Yale Law Journal about book "Invitation to an Inquest" by Walter and Miriam Schneir distributed by Sobell Committee. Rec'd by SA

ms

1668.

mc

1669.

One copy of supplemental Petition to U.S. Supreme Court, No. 791 from Morton Sobell, Petitioner.

1670.

One copy of Motion for Leave to file an Amicus Curiae brief to U.S. Supreme Court No. 791.

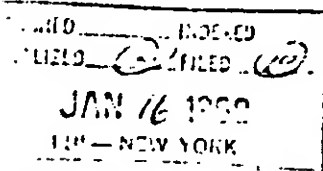
NOTE:

mc

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B243
#42



Date 3/29/68

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired
SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit
VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1671. [REDACTED] Letter dated 3/12/68 to "Dear Friend" from Helen Sobell, CFMS re charge in time Morton Sobell serve in jail. Rec'd [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] mc

1672. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] pv

1673. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] mc

1674. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] mc

1675. [REDACTED] Leaflet on Memorial meeting and Concert 6/19/68 15th anniversary of Rosenberg's Execution at Carnegie Recital Hall [REDACTED] mc

NOTE: [REDACTED]

1676. [REDACTED] reprint of CFMS advertisement which appeared in the 5/26/68 issue of "NY Times", page 18E re Rosenberg-Sobell case and book "Invitation To An Inquest". Rec'd [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] mc

1677. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] pv
[REDACTED] mc

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAR 29 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File # NY 100-107111-18244
#42

Date 9/30/68

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
SEE BELOW	SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT	EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	SEE BELOW

1678.

pv

1679.

1680.

1681.

1682.

1683.

NOTE:

1684.

inc.

1685

NOTE:

1686.

mc

b7c and

ms

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 30 1968	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Field File - NY 100-107111-10245
#42

Date

1/2/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1687.

1688.

NOTE:

1689.

1690.

NOTE:

1691.

92.

93.

TE:

1694.

1695.

NOTE:

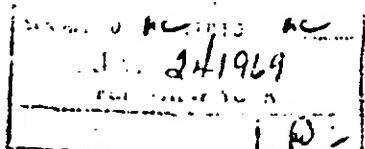
Three Poems By Mrs. Morton Sobell."

Booklet "You, Who Love Life." poems by Mrs. Morton Sobell.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

Field File # NY 100-107111-16216
#12



Date 3/27/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

Date Property Acquired <u>3/11/69</u>	Source From Which Property Acquired <u>AMERICANA HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY</u> b7d
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit <u>VAULT SHELF</u>	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same <u>EVIDENCE-PENDING CONCLUSION OF CASE</u>
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same <u>SA CHARLES MILLIKEN</u>	

1696. One magnetic tape of certain speeches made at Committee to Free Morton Sobell reception held 3/9/69 at Americana Hotel.

ms

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

INDEXED
MAR 11 1969
NEW YORK

Field File # NY 100-107111-1B247
#42

Date

4/10/69

Title and Character of Case

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IS-C

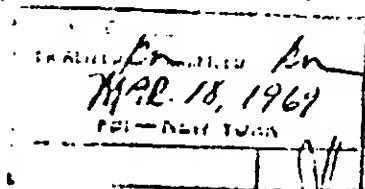
Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/18/69	[REDACTED] b7d
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
VAULT SHELF	EVIDENCE-PENDING CONCLUSION OF CASE
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same	
[REDACTED]	

1697. Record distributed by CPMS at 3/9/69 reception for Morton Sobell, Americana Hotel, NYC entitled "Thirty Years".

Destroyed 8-30-71 per SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)



Field File # NY 100-107111-13243
#42

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 10-6-65)

Date 4/10/69

Title and Character of Case

CO. LETTERS TO BECOME SUSPECTS
FOR ROBERT SOBELL
TC-0

Date Property Acquired

Source From Which Property Acquired

SEE BELOW

SEE INDIVIDUAL 13'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

TABLET

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION-RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SEE BELOW

1693. Book of poems by Helen Sobell "You, Who Love Life",
lithography by Rockwell Kent.
1694. Tablet with poems "Thirty Years" and "My Loved One"

1695.
1700.

1701

1702.

b7c,d

SEMIANNUAL INVENTORY CERTIFICATION TO JUSTIFY RETENTION OF PROPERTY (Initial and Date)

SERIALIZED <i>for</i> FILED <i>for</i>
APR 10 1969
FBI - NEW YORK
(12)

Field File # NY 100-107111-10249
#42

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1619	Pamphlet	X		
1620	Pamphlet	X		
1621	EXEMPT		b7d	
1622	EXEMPT		b7d	
1623	News Review	X		
1624	Envelope	X		
1625	EXEMPT		b7d	
1626	Pamphlet	X		
1627	Clipping	X		
1628	Ticket	X		
1629	EXEMPT		b7d	
1630	EXEMPT		b7d	
1631	Flyer	X		
1632	Letter	X		
1633	EXEMPT		b7d	
1634	EXEMPT		b7d	
1635	- Book of Poems			Public Source
1636	EXEMPT		b7d	
1637	EXEMPT		b7d	
1638	Reprint of NY Times	X		
1639	Reprint Editorial	X		
1640	Same as 1638			

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1641	EXEMPT		b7d	
1642	EXEMPT		b7d	
1643	EXEMPT		b7d	
1644	EXEMPT		b7d	
1645	EXEMPT		b7d	
1646	EXEMPT		b7d	
1647	EXEMPT		b7d	
1648	Booklet			Public Source
1649	EXEMPT		b7d	
1650	EXEMPT		b7d	
1651	EXEMPT		b7d	
1652	EXEMPT		b7d	
1653	EXEMPT		b7d	
1654	EXEMPT		b7d	
1655	EXEMPT		b7d	
1656	EXEMPT		b7d	
1657	EXEMPT		b7d	
1658	EXEMPT		b7d	
1659	EXEMPT		b7d	
1660	EXEMPT		b7d	
1661	EXEMPT		b7d	
1662	Letter	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1663	EXEMPT		b7d	
1664	EXEMPT		b7d	
1665	EXEMPT		b7d	
1666	EXEMPT		b7d	
1667	Law Journal	-		Public Source
1668	EXEMPT		b7d	
1669	Supreme Court Petition	X		
1670	Supreme Court Petition			Public Source
1671	Letter	X		
1672	EXEMPT		b7d	
1673	EXEMPT		b7d	
1674	EXEMPT		b7d	
1675	Leaflet			Too large to copy
1676	Report of involvement			Too large to copy
1677	EXEMPT		b7d	
1678	EXEMPT		b7d	
1679	EXEMPT		b7d	
1680	EXEMPT		b7d	
1681	EXEMPT		b7d	
1682	EXEMPT		b7d	
1683	EXEMPT		b7d	
1684	Supreme Court	X		

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

[illegible]

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT
NY 100-13101-1619

50th BIRTHDAY MEETING



Guest Speakers

Dr. Philip Morrison

Atomic Scientist

Dr. Harold C. Urey

Nobel Scientist

Rabbi J. J. Weinstein

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity



Other Distinguished Guests

MARSHALL PERLIN

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER

ARTHUR KINO

Attorneys for Morton Sobell

MRS. ROSE SOBELL

MRS. MORTON SOBELL



Guest Artist

BARBARA DANE, Folksinger



HUNTER COLLEGE ASSEMBLY HALL

69th between Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th 7-10 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00



Send Birthday Greetings to:

Mr. Morton Sobell, 31408

P. O. Box 1000, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837



Read "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir
(Doubleday) which tells the complete story from the beginning.

1619

*Celebrate and honor
the courage, integrity and
vitality of
MORTON SOBELL
on his 50th Birthday...*

*Celebrate and honor
the dedication, endurance
and energy of the
FIGHTERS FOR JUSTICE
who have continued their efforts to
free an innocent man through
the 17 years of his imprisonment...*

*Celebrate and honor
the honesty, courage and
competence of the
ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
who have exposed the
"scientific secret material" hoax
perpetrated by the prosecution in
the Rosenberg-Sobell case...*

The case of Morton Sobell

PLA

for seventeen years...

an innocent man has been

in prison!

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1620

You have read the facts - here's what you can

Please send a contribution today. You may make it out to Mrs. Morton Sobell or to the Committee to Free Morton Sobell. It would be helpful, too, if you would write to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., asking that he agree to a hearing, and that he release Morton Sobell on bail until the hearing is held. Your contributions will do much to help an innocent man; they will do even more to help our country.

I am contributing \$_____

- ☐ Please send me more information.
☐ Please send me _____ copy(s) of
INVITATION TO AN INQUEST,
by Walter and Miriam Schneir (Doubleday).
Contribution \$5.95 each.

*"... the Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is
disquieting. No scrap of evidence is transparently
flimsy ... The Rosenbergs lie in an unquiet grave."*

—NEWSWEEK

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COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL • 150 Fifth Avenue • New York, N. Y. 10011 • Tel. 243-6

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

A NEW VERDICT

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Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

History has done a dramatic about face in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, one of the most heated issues of our time. Top scientists have proved in court that the claim that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg gave Russia the atomic bomb "secret" was a hoax. Their affidavits have labeled a sketch presented as evidence and kept secret until now a fraud. You will read the details here.

The historic development came in a federal courtroom as part of new legal motions showing the case was a frame-up. Presented before Judge Edward Weinfeld was a handwriting expert's statement that the prosecution used a forged hotel registration card, and that a key government witness, Harry Gold, lied. The new material exposes a shameful web of perjury and deceit.

Morton Sobell, convicted in this trial, waits in his 17th year of imprisonment for the freedom he must have. America owes this freedom to him -- a debt long overdue. He is innocent. Neither he nor the Rosenbergs ever transmitted any material, not even the worthless sketches presented in court as "the secret of the atom bomb."

Whatever happens in court, this matter is larger than any legal issues involved. A frame-up by U. S. prosecutors is something the entire country has a responsibility for rectifying. A full scale public investigation to expose and punish those responsible for shaming our country by sending people to death and prison on trumped-up evidence is required. Morton Sobell should be immediately freed, on bail if need be, pending his vindication.

It is up to all of us to write the final chapter.

January, 1967

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

Was it a frame-up?

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

New Questions On Rosenberg Case

By SIDNEY E. ZION

"We know that these conspirators stole the most important scientific secrets ever known to mankind from this country and delivered them to the Soviet Union. . . . Their guilt is established by the proof not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any conceivable doubt."

That was what United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in his summation to the jury in the case of the United States versus Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell in March, 1951.

Last week, some 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed for giving the secret of the atom bomb to Russia, and in the 17th year of Morton Sobell's imprisonment for his part in the conspiracy, two eminent scientists intimately connected with the making of the bomb swore in New York's Federal Court that the key scientific evidence in the case was worthless.

The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

In sentencing the Rosenbergs to death, Federal District Judge Irving R. Kaufman, now on the appellate bench, said:

"... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you have undoubtedly altered the course of history to the disadvantage of your country."

Thus Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic



EVIDENCE: New effort is under way to free convicted spy Morton Sobell (above). Two atomic scientists say that an atom bomb sketch (right), key evidence against him and against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed, was worthless.

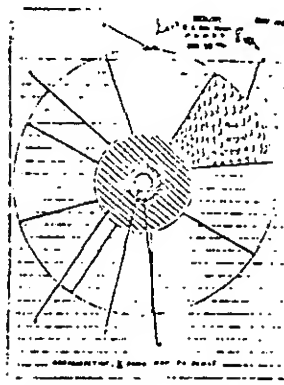
That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

Now, in affidavits attached to a motion to reopen the Sobell case, Dr. Philip Morrison, a probable co-holder of the patent on the Nagasaki bomb, and Dr. Henry Linschitz, who helped put it together at Los Alamos, have directly challenged this theory, and thus attacked the crux of the Government's case.

No Foundation

Referring to Judge Kaufman's sentencing statement, Dr. Linschitz, now professor of physical chemistry at Brandeis, said: "[it] has no foundation in fact."

"It is," he added, "astonishing . . . that despite so many authoritative statements to the contrary by scientists over the past two decades, the layman still clings to the misconception that there is a 'secret' or key 'formula' for the construction of an atomic bomb. This notion was even more obsessively held at the time of the



Rather than a single secret, construction of the atomic bomb involved, according to Dr. Linschitz, a highly complex set of technical tricks, devices and processes, combined of course with an immense and versatile industrial capability."

As to the Greenglass sketch, Morrison called it a "caricature of the bomb and Dr. Linschitz said it was "too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bombs."

Still, the viewpoint expressed the other day by one U. S. newspaper is probably a common one.

"The fact," the paper said, "that the document is a dud proves that the Rosenberg organization was incompetent. They did their best to hurt the United States and for that reason the Rosenbergs were executed and Morton Sobell went to jail."

While this rationale may be comforting, it is unlikely to help the Government, which has another week to answer the charges. In the first place, if documentary evidence is of no value to a foreign power there is doubt that an espionage prosecution could stand.

But more important in the context of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is the fact that the prosecution pitched the case as the crime of the century. It is thus rather late, legally speaking, to say that even if the Rosenbergs gave trash to Russia they intended to give the atomic bomb.

The major reason for this is that one simply cannot divine how much influence the sketch had on the jury, particularly since the Government produced an expert to authenticate it as a rendition of the bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

This expert, John A. Derry, an electrical engineer who worked for Brig. Gen. G. . . . Alamos

and Linschitz both for the testimony he gave and his credentials as an atomic expert.

That the Government did not call a major atomic scientist such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, at the time of the trial, always puzzled people. Both Dr. Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold Urey were on the Government's witness list which was read to the jury by Judge Kaufman. The defense now contends that the Government purposefully used their names to intimidate the lawyers and give the jury and the judge the impression that they had "verified and vouched for the scientific evidence tendered by the prosecution."

Dark Cloud

And so, after all these years, a dark cloud hangs over this case. It has always been suspected in some quarters but never seriously challenged by most Americans.

Was it a frame-up? Or terrible mistakes nurtured by the hysteria of the era?

Sobell's lawyers charge nothing less than a classic frame-up. They complain that the Government more than made its case that the sketch was bogus.

The complaint was based largely on a book, "Invitation to a Beheading," by Walter and Miriam Schneier, published last year. The book concludes that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were innocent.

Probably the most spectacular charge made in the book, and picked up by the complaint, is that the Government used a forged registration card to place one of its principal witnesses, Harry Gold, in Albuquerque at a critical time. The implication was clear in the book that the Schneiers believe the F.B.I. committed the forgery.

Inconsistencies

As to Harry Gold, the Schneiers, with Gold's permission, listened to a tape recording he made of conversations with his lawyer before Greenglass and the Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested. They say that the tapes show important inconsistencies with Gold's testimony at the trial. One example: At the trial, Gold said he went to Greenglass's home in Albuquerque and handed him a half of a Jell-O and said "I come from Julius Greenglass, having the other half of the box, then allegedly gave him secret information — not the 'cross section' but other sketches."

On the tapes, according to the Schneiers, Gold did not mention Greenglass' name, said he used the name "Bob, or Ben."

"Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell brief charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury."
—The Denver Post

EDITORIAL PAGE: SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

THE DENVER POST

New Look Needed in Sobell Case

FIFTEEN years ago, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to die in the electric chair by a judge who believed they had "altered the course of history" by giving "the secret" of the atomic bomb to the Russians.

In handing down the sentence, Judge Irving R. Kaufman said "your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000."

Copies of sketches of the bomb and its components which the Rosenbergs were accused of handing to the Russians were impounded at the time of their trial and were only unimpounded in the spring of this year.

Last month, 13 years after the Rosenbergs were executed, two prominent scientists who took part in making the Nagasaki bomb asserted in affidavits filed in federal court that the sketches of the bomb were incorrect, incomplete and essentially worthless to the Russians.

Dr. Henry Linschitz, professor of chemistry at Brandeis University, who participated in the assembly of the first test bomb at Alamogordo and also of the plutonium bomb in Tinian, stated flatly:

"The information in question purporting to describe the construction of a plutonium bomb was too incomplete, ambiguous and even incorrect to be of any service or value to the Russians in shortening the time required to develop their nuclear bomb."

Dr. Philip Morrison, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of a half a dozen physicists in the Critical Assemblies group at Los Alamos and probably co-holder of the secret patent on the Nagasaki bomb, said the key sketch "was barren of any meaningful or correct quantitative information" and that the bomb in the sketch would not work.

IF JUDGE KAUFMAN had been informed that the sketches in the Rosenberg case were largely useless and could not have "al-

tered the course of history," it is at least possible that he would have imposed a lesser sentence than the death sentence on the Rosenbergs.

The fate of the Rosenbergs can, of course, no longer be altered, but one of the lesser figures tried at the same time, Morton Sobell, is now entering his 17th year in a federal penitentiary. It was Sobell's attorneys who introduced the scientists' statements in an effort to reopen the Sobell case last month.

Sobell, who is serving a 30-year sentence, was not accused of giving away atomic secrets. Judge Kaufman declared in sentencing him that "the evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atom bomb project."

But Sobell was accused of conspiring with the Rosenbergs. One witness at his trial said he saw Sobell take a film can to Rosenberg's house and that Rosenberg once told him Sobell was supplying information from government files. But there was no testimony on the contents of the can or on the information Sobell is supposed to have supplied. There were no corroborating witnesses.

If he had not been tried with the Rosenbergs and if the significance of the Rosenbergs' crime had not been overassessed, it is possible that Sobell would have received a lesser sentence than 30 years in jail.

In any case, his 16 years in jail are probably sufficient punishment for the rather vague offenses he was accused of. He was tried in a time of national tension associated with McCarthyism, and it is doubtful that his punishment would have been as severe under other circumstances.

Sobell is eligible for parole, and we believe it is time he be granted one. At the same time, the issues raised in the new court action brought in his name deserve a thorough airing. The Sobell brief charges not only that the sketches transmitted by the Rosenbergs were worthless but that the government knew they were worthless and deliberately deceived the judge and the jury.

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The evidence was a copy of a sketch of "the cross-section of the atom bomb itself," as Mr. Saypol (now a State Supreme Court Justice) put it to the jury, plus 12 pages of explanatory notes. It was drawn by David Greenglass, a machinist at the Los Alamos laboratories and brother of Ethel Rosenberg, who testified that he turned it over to Julius in September, 1945. The 12 pages of explanatory scientific material were allegedly typed by Ethel and handed over by Julius to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the then Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

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Then Judge Kaufman spoke the prevalent theme in the United States in 1951: that there was a secret, a key formula to the atomic bomb. And that this secret was transmitted by native spies to the Soviet Union, which otherwise, being a peasant nation, could not have developed a bomb in a mere four years after its devastation by the Nazis.

That the scientific community considered this thesis nonsensical was lost in the hysteria caused by the announcement in 1949 by President Truman that Russia had exploded an atomic device.

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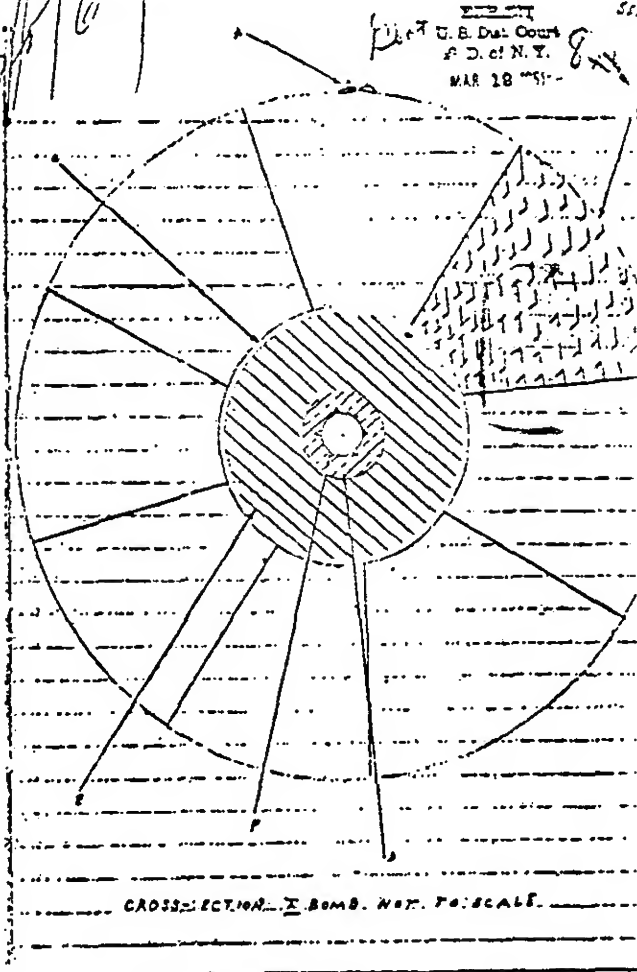
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I would like to help obtain a full and open hearing
for Morton Sobell.

My contribution of \$_____ is enclosed to aid
this effort.

Please make checks payable to Helen Sobell or the Committee to Free Morton Sobell.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____ State _____

☐ Please send me _____ copies of the New York Times reprint to
distribute to my friends.



1624

JOIN THE MOBILIZATION TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM SATURDAY, APRIL 15



ASSEMBLE:

11 a.m. Central Park
Sheep Meadow (66th St.)

MARCH:

at noon through Midtown
to the U.N.

RALLY:

begins at 3 p.m.
at the U.N.

HEAR:

Dr. Martin Luther King,
Stokely Carmichael,
Dr. Benjamin Spock,
Dove Dellinger and others

RAIN OR SHINE

STOP THE BOMBING! BRING OUR GI's HOME!

Organized as part of a national mobilization centered in New York and San Francisco
by the **SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM**

A. J. Muste, founding chairman

Rev. James Bevel, national director

Vice-chairmen: Dave Dellinger, Edward Rensing, Robert Greenblatt, Sidney Peck,
Cleveland Robinson, Dagmar Wilson

please
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and
mail

5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee
5 Beekman Street New York, N. Y. 10038 — phone: 964-0070

- ☐ I will march on April 15.
☐ Call on me to help with the mobilization.
☐ I enclose a contribution to help pay the costs.

Name _____ phone _____

Address _____ zip _____

1626

1,000 Go to Bar For A-Spy Sobell

Some 1,000 persons observed the 50th birthday yesterday of convicted atom spy Morton Sobell by demanding that he be released from prison.

Speaker after speaker, led by a Nobel Prize physicist, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insisted he was innocent.

"I do not believe the United States government has done justly and it has never thought of mercy in this case," he said to loud applause.

DR. UREY, one of the creators of the bomb, said he believed the 1952 conviction of Sobell arose because of fears brought about by the Korean war and Russian explosion of an atomic bomb.

"These people," he said, referring to Sobell, David

Greenglass and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, "have not been proven guilty of anything."

The Rosenbergs were executed for their part in the alleged conspiracy.

DR. UREY said his study of the evidence in the case convinced him that "information that was transferred could not be of outstanding importance to any potential enemy of the United States."

During the meeting at Hunter College, Manhattan, a collection was taken up which raised over \$8,000 for Sobell's legal appeals.

Telegrams of support were read including one from Lord Bertrand Russell saying he "bitterly condemned the brutal imprisonment" of Sobell, who has been in jail for 16 years.

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1627

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Celebrate and honor the courage, integrity and vitality of

MORTON SOBELL

50th BIRTHDAY MEETING

Tuesday, April 11, 1967 — 7 to 10 P.M.

Hunter College Assembly Hall

69th bet. Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

Contribution \$1.00

Speakers, Entertainment

Auspices of Committee to Free Morton Sobell

(This is your admission ticket)

1628

50th BIRTHDAY MEETING



Guest Speakers

Dr. Philip Morrison

Atomic Scientist

Dr. Harold C. Ure

Nobel Scientist

Rabbi J. J. Weinstein

President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity



Other Distinguished Guests

MARSHALL PERLIN

WILLIAM M. KUNTSLER ✓

ARTHUR KING

Attorneys for Morton Sobell

MRS. ROSE SOBELL

MRS. MORTON SOBELL



Guest Artist

BARBARA DANE, *Folksinger*



HUNTER COLLEGE ASSEMBLY HALL

69th between Park & Lexington Aves., New York City

TUESDAY, APRIL 11th 7-10 P.M.

Contribution \$1.00



Send Birthday Greetings to:
Mr. Morton Sobell, 31408
P. O. Box 1000, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837



Read "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST" by Walter and Miriam Schneir
(Doubleday) which tells the complete story from the beginning.

COMMITTEE TO FREE MORTON SOBELL • 150 Fifth Avenue • N. Y. 10011 • Tel. 243-6030

1631

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

May, 1967

Dear Friends,

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
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June is once more almost with us. It does bring along with its message of warmth and recreation the remembrance of the June of 1953. Although this is the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the war hysteria for which they were sacrificed, and for which Morton Sobell continues to be sacrificed, is resurgent.

As witnesses to their courage and integrity, we continue our efforts. Our lawyers are presenting the affidavits from the atomic scientists and the evidence of forgery to the Appeals Court in an argument for a hearing scheduled to be held on June 16th. The lawyers did manage to obtain the right to consult with Morton Sobell by telephone after much opposition was overcome. The record and the brief are now in the process of being printed and duplicated to meet court requirements. Again we are weighed down by the fact that the record is a long one.

Another important commemorative action this June will be the publication of a half page statement in the NEW YORK TIMES political section on June 18th.

We know that you will want to help us to carry forth both of these activities. We call upon you to let it be known that the fight still goes on, and that we need work and money to sustain it.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)
for the Committee

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1632



The Rosenbergs

Did it do any good to take their lives?

14 years ago tomorrow, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, died in the electric chair in Sing-Sing.

The charge against them: "conspiring to commit espionage." It was claimed they "stole the secret of the atom-bomb."

From the moment of their arrest, the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell insisted on their innocence. Millions throughout the world, doubting their guilt or troubled by the harshness of the sentence, pleaded for their lives to be spared.

But the Administration rebuffed all pleas—even intervention by the Pope and the President of France. The Rosenbergs went to their death on June 19, 1953. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in jail, and is still behind bars today.

Were the doubts stilled by their execution?

Many warned, even then, that death would not quiet the doubts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Today, those doubts are more troubling than ever.

In 1965, a 467-page book, "Invitation to an Inquest", published by Doubleday, subjected the entire case to rigorous examination. Authors Miriam and Walter Schneir, conducting independent investigations, came up with evidence of perjury by a key prosecution witness, and forgery of a critical document by agents of the F.B.I. They concluded there was no case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The Washington Star commented: "... it is difficult to read the book without coming to the conclusion that, at the least, it is unlikely that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were guilty..."

The Chicago Daily News reviewer wrote: "This book ... troubles my conscience. It should be of concern to all Americans. ... An inquest is needed."

Last year, the scientific basis of the prosecution's case was sharply undermined. A copy of the atom-bomb sketch the Rosenbergs were accused of transmitting to the Russians was unimpounded from the original trial testimony. Dr. Henry Linschitz and Dr. Philip Morrison—nuclear physicists who worked on the original atom-bomb—were asked to evaluate it. In sworn affidavits, both scientists pronounced the sketch worthless, charged it was "not factually correct ... confused and imprecise ... incorrect and misleading," and emphasized that

thereby causing the Korean War "with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 ..." (The Rosenbergs denied transmitting anything.)

Said Dr. Linschitz: "The statement made by Judge Kaufman ... has no foundation in fact."

Isn't it time the facts were heard?

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are dead. Nothing can bring them back to life.

But Morton Sobell—imprisoned at 33, now 50 years old—is still in jail.

On the basis of new evidence, attorneys for Sobell have gone into court charging the knowing use of fraud, perjury and forgery to obtain convictions. They have asked for a full and open hearing on the charges.

But the Department of Justice has opposed any re-opening of the case, and a lower court has so far upheld the government's position.

Therefore Sobell's attorneys are carrying the appeal to higher courts. And we are bringing the facts in the case to your attention.

We do not ask you to agree with us that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were innocent.

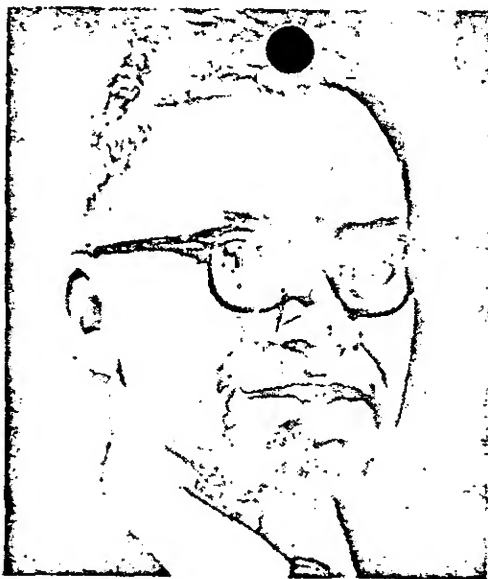
We ask only that you agree the interests of justice require a hearing to be granted where charges of such gravity are made.

It is as much in the interest of the United States as of Morton Sobell to see to it that justice is done and that injustice is rectified, even when it is committed by the government. The bitter truth is that, despite years of litigation, the Supreme Court has never reviewed the evidence on which the Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted nor passed on the fairness of the trial.

A full and open hearing can do no harm to the people or the institutions of the United States. But it can do much to dispel the lingering doubts in the case. It may even vindicate the Rosenbergs and end the long agony of Morton Sobell. Most of all, it will redeem the honor of our nation.

If you agree that a hearing should be held, won't you help? One thing you can do is to write to Attorney General Clark, Washington, D.C., asking him to withdraw objection to a hearing.

1638



Morton Sobell— Shouldn't he be free?

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Dr. Linus Pauling Salvatore Quasimodo Dr. Harold C. Urey
Lord Bertrand Russell Jean-Paul Sartre

National Committee to Free Morton Sobell,* (Mrs. Rose Sobell and Mrs. Morton Sobell, chairmen)
150 — 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

I should like to help obtain a hearing for Morton Sobell.

☐ Enclosed find my contribution
for the work of the Committee.

☐ I am writing Attorney General Clark
asking him to agree to a hearing.

I should like more information on the case. Enclosed find my check for:

☐ Record of the original trial.
(\$6.00, Student rate \$4.00) ☐ A copy of the legal brief
requesting a new hearing,
including complete text of the
scientists' affidavits. (\$1.00)

☐ A copy of "Invitation to
an Inquest" (Doubleday,
467 pages) \$5.95.

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150 Fifth Ave., New York 10011 - Tel. 243-6030

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Editorials

News Analysis and Interpretation

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1967

New Moves In Sobell Spy Case

Defense Claims U.S.
Knowingly Used Fraud-
ulent Evidence

By JAMES C. MILLSTONE
A Washington Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, July 1
ANOTHER DAY of decision is
approaching for Morton Sobell,
convicted in 1951 of conspiring
with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
and others to spy for the Russians.

In a new effort to overthrow his con-
viction and 30-year prison sentence, So-
bell's lawyers have asked a federal ap-
peals court for a hearing to consider what
they contend is new evidence that will
prove Sobell was denied a fair trial.

THE ALLEGED new evidence borders
on the sensational. If the request is
granted, the whole Rosenberg case will be
brought up for review.

For although the Rosenbergs are dead—
executed in 1953 for their part in the con-
spiracy—the new appeal represents as
much a challenge to their convictions as
to Sobell's. It suggests a miscarriage of
justice due, in part, to the national hys-
teria that followed the disclosures that
Russia, too, had the atomic bomb.

The Sobell appeal raises disquieting ques-
tions. Its basic premise is that the United
States Government, through false testi-
mony, misleading statements, forged docu-
ments and other devious devices, know-
ingly built up a fraudulent case.

In particular, the appeal alleges that the
prosecution fed the emotional reaction that
swept the nation at the time to create in
the minds of all concerned—judge, jury,
the public, the press and even the defense
attorneys—the false impression that the
defendants had stolen the nation's most
terrible secret, the atomic bomb, and
handed it over to our Soviet enemies.

WHETHER THE APPEAL is based on
fact or fantasy is a question for the courts
to decide. The Government scoffs at the
Sobell allegations as old hat, based on
hindsight and conclusions unsupported by
facts.

United States District Judge Edward
Weinfeld of New York, in whose court the
request for a new hearing was filed, re-
jected it out of hand with the declaration
that the theory of Government fraud was
"the product of a fertile imagination."

But two weeks ago, in arguments be-
fore the Court of Appeals for the Second
Circuit where they are seeking reversal of
Judge Weinfeld's order, Sobell's lawyers
submitted a compelling case in behalf of a
new examination of this most controver-
sial of American spy convictions.

For one thing, they had affidavits
from leading scientists casting serious
doubt on the worth of the material passed
on to the Russians. For another they had
what they described as a handwriting ex-
pert's analysis showing that a key piece of
Government evidence was a forgery.

IN BRIEF, salient factors leading up
to the Rosenberg trial were these:

The U.S. dropped its first atomic
bomb over Japan in 1945. Four years later
the Soviets shocked Americans by explod-
ing their own A-bomb. In February 1950, a
few months after the Russian explosion,
British scientist Klaus Fuchs confessed
that when working on the bomb at Los
Alamos, N.M., he had transmitted infor-
mation about it to Russia.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents
questioned Fuchs, and in May and June
1950 arrested Harry Gold, a Philadelphia
biochemist, and David Greenglass, who
had worked at Los Alamos as an Army en-
listed man. The Korean war broke out in
June. In July and August, the Rosenbergs
and Sobell were arrested.

The subsequent indictment accused the
Rosenbergs, Greenglass, Sobell and Anato-
li A. Yakovlev, an official in the Russian
embassy here, of conspiring to give Russia
American defense secrets. Gold and
Greenglass's wife, Ruth, were named as
conspirators but not defendants.

Greenglass pleaded guilty and was
sentenced to 15 years in prison. Yakovlev
left the country and was not tried.

The principal government witnesses
were Gold (already sentenced to 30 years
after pleading guilty of conspiring with
Fuchs to commit espionage) and David
and Ruth Greenglass.

AT THE OUTSET of the case, during
its progress and upon its conclusion, the
Government made repeated references to
the vital nature of the material allegedly
stolen by the defendants. In its opening
statement, for example, the prosecution
spoke of "an elaborate scheme which en-
abled them to steal . . . this one weapon
that might well hold the key to the surviv-
al of this nation and means the peace of
the world—the atomic bomb."

In summing up, the Government said:
"We know these conspirators stole the
most important scientific secrets ever
known to mankind and delivered them to
the Soviet Union."

The essence of the Government case
was that the Rosenbergs operated an es-
pionage ring for the Russians and enlisted
Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, Greenglass, to
supply them with information about activi-
ties at Los Alamos. They arranged for a
courier to work with Greenglass. Green-
glass was given a torn half of a Jello box
and told that the courier would have the
other half.

On June 2, 1945, Harry Gold, on as-
signment by Yakovlev, visited Fuchs in
Santa Fe and then went to Albuquerque
where he was to look up Greenglass. He
had the other half of the torn Jello box and

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Committee To Free Morton Sobell

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Prof. H. H. Wilson
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

December 1967

Dear Friends:

Morton Sobell is now in his 18th year of imprisonment. The enclosed picture, with his wife Helen, shows him as he is today.

Proof of Morton Sobell's innocence and the fraud and forgery of the prosecutors in the Rosenberg-Sobell case are now before the Supreme Court awaiting a decision. At the time of the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, United States Supreme Court Justice Black said: "This Court has never reviewed the record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial below." This continues to be a fact.

Morton Sobell is due for mandatory release on April 3rd 1970. If we are to save him from this last and cruelest period of imprisonment, we need all of the help you can possibly give.

Please write to Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. 20530, asking him to support our request that the Supreme Court take this matter into its jurisdiction.

Your contributions are the only source which enable us to meet the financial obligations of carrying on this major effort for our country's honor and the freedom of Morton Sobell. Please send your holiday check today.

With best wishes for the New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen L. Sobell *Rose Sobell*

Helen Sobell
Rose Sobell
for the Committee to Free Morton Sobell

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1662

b7d

In The
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1967

No. 791

MORTON SOBELL,

Petitioner

against

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION FOR REHEARING ON
DENIAL OF PETITION FOR CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

Since the filing of the petition for rehearing in the within proceeding a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has been brought to the attention of the attorneys for the petitioner, the case of United States of America v. Vincent Keogh, decided February 2, 1968 and reported in the New York Law Journal, p. 1 on February 20, 1968. This decision by a unanimous court reversed a decision of the district court, United States v. Keogh, 271 F. Supp. 1002 denying a petition for a writ of error coram nobis without an evidentiary hearing, without

need for relying on affidavits submitted by the government.

The Court of Appeals premised its action upon the government's failure to produce certain F.B.I. reports in the course of its investigation containing facts, which if known by trial counsel at the time of trial, may have affected trial strategy. The court held that the lack of disclosure of such information surmounts "the rather low threshold entitling him [petitioner] to an evidentiary hearing." Whether or not it was sufficient to raise on its face a serious question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant in the trial the court directed that a hearing must be held to determine whether the government's failure to turn over the report was sufficiently serious either in its motivations or consequences to warrant the extraordinary relief of coram nobis and the granting of an evidentiary hearing.

The court, in considering the question of suppression, stated that the mere fact that the report had not been requested by the defense counsel would not excuse the prosecutor's failure to disclose. Hindsight reflection was found to be appropriate in that proceeding where the defendant had been sentenced to two years and had been released on probation after serving eight months where the evidence suppressed did not have such high value on the question of guilt or innocence itself.

In the present case involving the petitioner Morton Sobell, there is no question but that the material suppressed did have high value and was vitally related to the question of guilt or innocence. The suppression by the prosecution in conjunction with its false and misleading statements both prior to and during trial surely affected trial strategy and surely had a tremendous impact upon the jury.

In United States v. Keogh supra the opinion noted, as an aside, that in granting relief to the petitioner the "threshold" to be met entitling one to an evidentiary hearing is less in a habeas corpus proceeding than that required in a coram nobis proceeding.

As we have stated before, the showing made in the present 2255 motion more than met the "low threshold" required. It is interesting to note that in Keogh the government submitted answering affidavits and in this case it did not. It could not and it feared to do so.

There is no rational way on the law or the facts to reconcile the opinion of the Court of Appeals in this case with the opinion rendered in Keogh.

To deprive petitioner of the limited relief requested is to say that insofar as he is concerned there is no equal

protection under the law. The failure of appropriate judicial action, that sought by petitioner, can only cause fear for the present and future periods of political dissent and controversy.

Respectfully submitted, [

MARSHALL PERLIN
30 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y. 10036

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINCY
MALCOLM SHARP
BENJAMIN DREYFUS
VERN COUNTRYMAN,

Attorneys for Petitioner

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030 March 12, 1968

Dear Friend:

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

Good News! Morton Sobell's freedom date has been changed to not later than July 1969. Depending on the way that good time etc. will be credited, it can be several months earlier than that!

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We are now engaged in a law suit in Washington, D.C. attempting to have Morton credited with two periods of time which the Bureau of Prisons calls "inoperative". Morton was in prison eight months before the trial and 479 days while the case was being appealed. The prison authorities did not choose to count this time toward his 30 years sentence, two thirds of which must be completed for mandatory release.

However, the day before we were scheduled to appear in court, the Attorney General's office called our lawyers to tell them that the rules for computing the "inoperative" time had been changed. Morton now is credited with nine months of this disputed time. The new ruling applies to all federal prisoners as well as to Morton.

Through your help we have been able to convince the authorities of the need for changing an unjust portion of the law. We expect our legal action to result in an even greater and more important change.

On March the 6th, 1968, the US Attorney General's attempt to have the case moved from Washington, D.C. to New York City was defeated. We now are waiting for the government's papers to be filed on March the 26th. A hearing will take place shortly thereafter.

As we come to the end of the 20 years of sacrifice which has been imposed on Morton Sobell, every day becomes magnified in its torment. We ask that you help to shorten it as much as possible. We have known all through these years that changes can be brought about only through informing great numbers of people of the facts as they truly are.

Our most powerful method of moving people into action is by having them read "Invitation to an Inquest -- A New Look at the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Walter and

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Lord Bertrand Russell
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1671

--2--

Miriam Schneir. It is now available in paperback at \$2.45 a copy. We ask you to read it yourself and to get it into the hands of as many people as possible. If you do this now, we believe it will result in Morton's return to his family at the shortest possible time. Please fill in the order blank below and let us know that you are once again with us in an effort to free an innocent man from this continuing madness.

Most faithfully yours,

Helen Sobell

(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Free Morton Sobell
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ copies of "Invitation to an Inquest"

Enclosed find \$_____ as a contribution to the work of the Committee

☐ Please send me information on the legal questions involved

NAME _____

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(Please print)

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OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON D.C. 20543

November 12, 1968

Re: Sobell v. Attorney General of the
United States, et al., No. 509,
Oct. Term, 1968

Dear Sir:

The Court today entered the following order
in the above-entitled case:

The petition for a writ of certiorari is
denied. Mr. Justice Douglas, Mr. Justice Harlan and
Mr. Justice Brennan are of the opinion that certiorari
should be granted. The renewed application for release
presented to Mr. Justice Brennan, and by him referred
to the court, is denied. Mr. Justice Douglas would
grant bail for the reason that petitioner arguably
has never received credit for the entire time he has
served in prison.

Very truly yours,

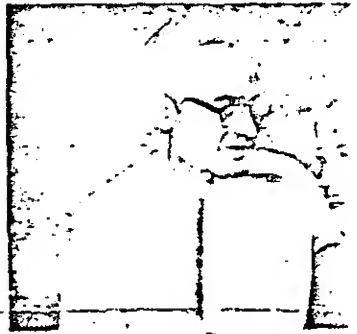
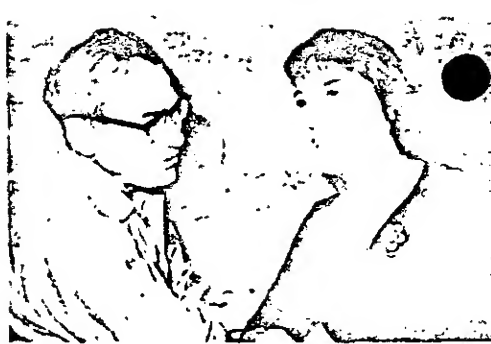
John F. Davis, Clerk
By

C. T. Lyddam
Assistant

David Rein, Esq.
711 14th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

1684

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NY



"in my fantasies"



1685

My most dearly beloved Helen,

Oct 18, 1968 #141

An overcast day, and this morn it began to rain - slightly. I do hope it'll
up & dry during the weekend for walking. I have decided to, make an
all-out effort, Monday, to go to the dental lab.

Gov, I wonder what is behind all the peace fears? Everyone
plunging it real close to the chest. I will have to move just now - &
have my appearance effort on the election results.

Since this will be the last holiday season I will spend in for
it takes on a special significance: death before a rebirth? :
in our new life - I look forward - as I have done so many times
the past, in my fantasies - to seeing all of our missing friends, &
by their perseverance and courage have helped me - and there - do
this long bit, day by day; and given it meaning far beyond what
would otherwise have been the case. Any life that has meaning is
worth living. (Winthrop)

And Rockefeller thinks the shooting of inmates in the Arkansas prison
can't be justified intellectually! Can you beat that? I wonder how
viewed morally? Some of these politicians are fortune tellers but
they are at a disadvantage - because they must speak out more frequ-
ently many other people of other walks of life.

I'm getting rid of a lot of my back copies of magazines - just in case
I hope you are all well and enjoying the weekend very much. I love
you
your own money - all the

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

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Holiday Season 1968-69

Dear Friend,

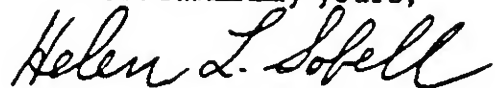
As the date for Morton Sobell's release comes closer, it becomes more important than ever for you to be with us.

Only your continuing attention can guarantee that Morton's "fantasies" will be realized, that he will be freed and able to live a normal life with family and friends after 19 years in prison.

We need your help to fight through the legal battle against the illegal extension of an outrageous sentence which has taken so many years from the life of an innocent man.

Please read Morton Sobell's words written from prison and send us your last Holiday Season contribution now. We await your response. Your checks should be made out to me or to the Sobell Committee.

Most faithfully yours,



(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

P. S. "Invitation to an Inquest" makes an important Holiday gift and is the best way of bringing the facts of the Rosenberg Sobell case to the awakened people of America.

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo d.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. d.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Lord Boyd Orr
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

READ THE "CASE" AGAINST MORTON SOBELL IN "INVITATION TO AN INQUEST"

Here is the whole shocking case against Morton Sobell . . . the total absence of any evidence of guilt on his part . . . the fact that his sole accuser was a man who had lied under oath and feared indictment for perjury . . . the unprecedented harshness of his 30-year jail sentence . . . the truth of his brutal kidnapping with his family from Mexico. (Nobel Prize-winning scientist, Dr. Harold Urey, said of Sobell, after reading the trial record: "You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done.")

Here, too, is the background to the case . . . the terror of rampant McCarthyism . . . the hysteria generated by the Korean War . . . the role of political prejudice in virtually guaranteeing a conviction . . . the inflammatory tactics of the prosecution (condemned by the Court of Appeals) in trying the case in the press.

Both the Rosenbergs and Sobell insisted on their innocence from the very first moment of their arrest.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953. Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in jail, has been behind bars since 1950. He has been repeatedly denied parole, and is not due for release on good behavior before July, 1969.

Did you know these remarkable facts about the Rosenberg-Sobell case?

- Federal appeals courts have no power to re-examine evidence in a case or consider the credibility of witnesses. As a result, *no higher court — not even the Supreme Court — has ever once reviewed the full evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, or passed judgment on it!*
- Neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell were ever directly charged with espionage. *No physical evidence of espionage (no stolen documents, code books, short-wave radios, micro-filming equipment, secret inks, etc.) was ever introduced in evidence against them!*

WHAT REVIEWERS SAY OF 'INVITATION TO AN INQUEST' BY WALTER AND MIRIAM SCHNEIR

Newsweek

"The Schneirs' book, like the case itself, is disquieting. Not a line of it can be readily dismissed as mere apologetics. No scrap of evidence is transparently flimsy. The book bases itself squarely on the record."

Washington Star

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Afro-American

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Hardcover (Doubleday) — contribution \$5.95

Paperback (Delta) — contribution \$2.95

"Invitation to an Inquest" can be ordered from the
Sobell Committee, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011

Committee To Free Morton Sobell

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011

Tel: 243-6030

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Dear Friend,

It has come to our attention that many holiday greeting cards sent to Morton in Lewisburg penitential have been returned to the senders as "unauthorized correspondence". The same has happened to cards sent out by Morton during this holiday period.

This is an outrageous and vindictive act on the part of the prison authorities, and we urge everyone to send the returned cards to Mr. Myrl Alexander, Director Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., protesting this action and requesting that the cards be forwarded to Morton Sobell in Lewisburg.

Even if your card has not been returned to you, please write to Mr. Alexander, voicing your protest against what is being done to Morton in this last holiday season before his release after 19 years in prison for a crime he did not commit. As far as we know, no other prisoner has been deprived of the privilege of receiving holiday cards.

We are grateful to you for your devoted untiring work and wish you a happy and productive New Year.

Most sincerely yours,

Helen Sobell
(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

These Nobel laureates have asked for Morton Sobell's freedom:

Emily Greene Balch d.
Salvatore Quasimodo d.

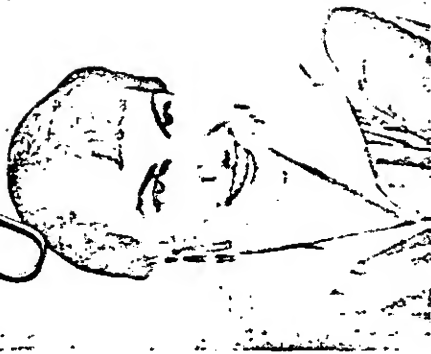
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. d.
Lord Bertrand Russell

Lord Boyd Orr
Jean-Paul Sartre

Dr. Linus Pauling
Dr. Harold C. Urey

1686

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
THIS SLIP FROM EXHIBIT
NY 100-10711-13 1694



3 POEMS

BY MRS. MORTON SOBELL

1694

FREE

Come, my glorious brother, laugh with me,
Take my hand, my sister, clasp it joyfully,
Children, come, your father stands here free,
It is the birthday of the world.

With work and hope we have hailed your coming,
Gladly bent our backs to bring you here,
We have built for you a place of beauty,
Let us laugh and cry at your rejoicing.

Ours were not the shoulders that were missing,
Ours was not the silent voice unheard,
Together life and we triumphantly,
Salute the birthday of the world.

ALCATRAZ

Far!

Three thousand miles is far?
It but begins your journey.

Once there a boatman scans a list
And beckons names on board.
Ferryes them across—

Across the sea of death?
No, not death, not even dying.
Life is there, and loving.

Arrived? Arrived?
Not yet arrived.

When you have passed through the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz which
Warns its master with its ringing.)
Then you must censor
The heart that always hopes,
And hold it from its leaping.

The happy ending now?
The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust
Of ever present yearning?
And hand in hand to live the words
That part the lips and make
Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and caress the glass.
Feast, after your lonesome fast.
Cherish this joy, garner your pleasure
Emptiness demands it back, full measure.

Here is studied destruction,
Scorched sorrow engulfed by shifting sand.
Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our command.
We must drink of our love, taste of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the years, of our youth.

REDEMPTION

Enough of heartbreak, enough of fears,
There has been enough,
Not for thirty, but for ten thousand years,
Steel and stone are not crushed with tears.

How long is suffering,
How deep, how wide?
How much grief-fore can be mined
Timbered up with props of time,
There comes an ending,
A liberating shatter blast.

First the fat years, then the lean,
Now the terror cleansed with death,
Young death, married death, father death,
Mother death, passes now.
Slowly passes now the terror,
Rent now, the web of blackened grief
Heavy hung with tears of fire,
Loosed, the unvoiced screams awake, retire.

Is your brother to suffer as long as Redemption,
As deep, as wide?

His head shall carry high,
His chains will stretch and break,
The cry of ravished truth
Shall cause the very earth to shake.

Who dared to mark him for destruction!

Who is the one who sought to mark him Judas, Cain.

With the blood of the lamb, has your brother been slain?

Where is his Joseph's coat of many colors,
Whose the decree, that he shall be in Alcatraz,

And evil men shall walk free?

Go to the pit where he was thrown,

Erase this iniquity.

THIRTY YEARS

1.

3

Thirty years, a time for living,
Thirty years, a time to die,
Thirty years, the judge pronounced it,
Innocent, I swear, am I!

Ten gone years lie cold and fallow
Twenty more? It cannot be!
Voices rise and high walls crumble
Days of home again I see!

Thirty years, my life, my manhood,
Seized, uprooted, cast away,
By the mighty robed in falsehood,
By the bigots of the day.

I'll return to you dear children,
Brave, sweet mother, sterling wife
We will welcome Spring together,
We'll retrieve our stolen life.

2

4

Listen all who walk in freedom,
Listen all who treasure time,
Listen all who've tasted terror,
What is justice, what is crime?

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces so
In the sunlight, working, singing
Soon, oh soon, I must be free!

Shall I languish here forgotten
On the perjured word of one
Or will valiant men and women
Cry for justice to be done?

Oh to walk among the people,
Clasp their hands, their faces so
Voices rise and high walls crumble
Days of home again I see,
Soon, oh soon I must be free!

MY LOVED ONE

1

What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?
What shines from your cell
To my lonely cell, my loved one?

Your eyes like bright stars
Shining through prison bars,
Your eyes like bright stars, my loved one.

2

Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?
Oh if I could bring
Oh what would I bring my loved one?

I'd bring a red rose
And my heart I'd enclose,
I'd bring a red rose, my loved one.

3

And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?
And if we could sing
Of what would we sing, my loved one?

We'd sing of the light
That comes out of dark night,
We'd sing of the light, my loved one.

4

And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?
And if I could speak
Oh what would I say, my loved one?

I'd say, "I love you,
Our love's old, our love's new,"
I'd say "I love you, my loved one."

5

Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?
Will our children laugh,
Will we hear them laugh, my loved one?

We know it will be
For the people and we
Will fight till we're free, my loved one.

1699